Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

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Saturday Night

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ARTICLES

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INSIDE STORY

THE COVER: Political Fall Fair: Main attractions listed below.

The New Party: Will it perform the trick of welding into a workable union two elements of the political economy which have long been poles apart—the farmers and the labor-unionists? Charles E. Bell, editorial writer for the Regina Leader-Post, reports on the recent conventions and analyses the structural weaknesses in the CCF-CLC alliance, due for formal amalgamation into a party of the left next year.

The New Pearson: Canada's leader of the national Liberal party has finally completely abandoned both the famous bow-tie and the mantle of the international statesman. Richard Gwyn, of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, provides a penetrating character study of the man, tells who his advisers are and how he operates, and pictures a now wholly-devoted and practical politician. The recent brainstrust meeting at Kingston provides the background to the national party rally planned for January.

The ebullient Bennett: British Columbia has most certainly produced Canada's most spectacular provincial Premier — "nothing, routine, conventional or quiet about him" reports Edwin Copps, SN contributing editor. BC is the one province where all four parties maintain fairly strong organizations and political feeling runs high. Copps tells of Bennett's economic and political achievements and how these have been received by friends and foes.

Professor Graham George of Queen's University concludes his reporting of festival music for this season with a look at the recent goings-on at Stratford and some special observation of the demonstration and discussion of the new electronic music. This, he reports, is still an unpredictable infant. He describes the technique of appreciation and concludes, drily, "This is difficult and I wish you luck with it".

Quite a distinguished list of leading Canadian companies has enjoyed the attention of investigators under the Combines Investigation Act. Charles R. Graham describes a typical experience at the hands of the ever-so-polite but firm young men from Ottawa; it is an account that will send many businessmen to an energetic stripping of files. The right place for many documents, it seems, is in the smoke rising from an incinerator.

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Letters

What Is Education?

Remarking on my article: "Higher Education For Money Not Brains" [SN July 9] Brian Thrippleton contends [Letters SN Aug. 6] that in Canada the average child has a better deal educationally than in Britain. In another letter, Mr. Dey remarks that the average British child is sacrificed to the more gifted one.

I was at pains to stress, however, that this is precisely what does *not* happen. If the average British child lacks the mental equipment to benefit from the greater demands made on his critical faculties after the age of 16, you can hardly say he is being "sacrificed" to those who *have* got the necessary ability. A slow walker hardly has the need of sprinting shoes.

In America, and to a lesser extent in Canada, the solution has been to provide all candidates (including sprinters) with walking shoes. It is in this sense that Mr. Thrippleton feels the average child has a better deal in Canada than in Britain.

This misconception arises, I think, because the word "education", as applied to the post-16 age group, has a different connotation in Britain. There, it is seen more as a means of developing the critical faculties. Since the latter manifest themselves around the age of 16, it is natural that the more specialized post-16 education in Britain differs in kind from that given to younger children.

There is thus no question of the average British child having a better, or indeed a worse, deal than his Canadian counterpart. He has a different deal, and one which the British consider most suited to his more limited needs.

LONDON, ENGLAND ROBERT F. EDDISON

Don't Do Anything!

As a six-year expatriate in England, and thirteen years removed from North Toronto Collegiate, I have read with particular interest both the article, "Higher Education: For Money Not Brains", and the ensuing correspondence.

In the light of my own experience of both systems, I wholly agree with Brian Thrippleton's pertinent remarks and balanced view.

My compatriots strike me, today, as tending towards comparative naivety throughout all social, economic and intellectual strata, but more dynamic (to whatever end) than the English; whereas the best of the latter, worldly-wise (albeit, cynical) and involved, are burdened by a general apathy and low standards, both of which hinder decisiveness and action in the manner of quicksand.

Freedom of *speech* is a fact in England, but don't *do* anything!

And to me — "British" in theory, a foreigner in fact — this seems the harder system to beat in many ways: a system which is reflected in its education by an overall drabness, highlighted (for all the world to see) by a genuine brilliance at the top.

I, personally, would have been done a cruel injustice by the rigidity of an 11-plus evaluation concept, for, although I bordered on the educationally subnormal at the age of 11, at 12 I suddenly started standing top-of-the-form, through a metamorphosis comparable to a cosmic ray cell mutation! And now, at 31, my I.Q. (Cattell IIIA) is 161-plus.

Who knows how many, following a similar pattern of mental unfoldment, are left to waste the race at the starting-post by Britain's arbitrary and stigmatic criteria?

Therefore, I vote for Canada's school system, with all its acknowledged defects.

LONDON, ENGLAND DONALD MASON

Somewhere, A Voice

A letter "The Itchy Canadian" [SN July 9] causes me much concern.

I am sure there are many motels and tourist homes that are friendly and hospitable somewhere in our vast Canada. In fact there are many such places in my province of New Brunswick.

I have had the experience myself, after checking into a tourist home near St. Andrew's, N.B., of being taken on a tour of the home and pantry and being told to be free to lunch at any time. Entertainment was also provided for those who wished a friendly game. In fact, a real home with wonderfully hospitable people. I know many other such places in this same locality.

I have also toured U.S.A. from Maine to California, on more than one route and have had varied experiences — some hospitable and some far from it. In fact, restaurant meals in a great many places were so poor they were not fit to eat — but prices were high. However, I would hesitate to condemn all U.S. tourist homes for a few. So why should a few avaricious Canadians be the pattern for us all?

Try New Brunswick — I'm sure you'll find hospitality plus in a high percentage of places.

CHAMCOOK, N.B.

J. JOAN ROSS

Economic Slave

As we gathered from the local Communist press, you published in April of this year an article bearing the title: "East Germany: Today's Economic Giant".

We would appreciate it if your periodical would bring our answer to this article to the notice of your readers. As you rightly remarked in your article, the western world was ignorant about the true character of Hitler's dictatorship, and unfortunately it is just as ignorant about the Communist dictatorship set up in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany.

We do not know the source of information Mr. Joesten used when writing his article on the Communist-dominated part of Germany, but the picture drawn by Mr. Joesten — judging by the quoted passages in the local Communist press on which we had to rely — is far too optimistic.

The said Communist dictatorship which deceptively calls itself "German Democratic Republic" was set up by the Soviet occupation power, and the government thus established was placed under the Soviet citizen Walter Ulbricht. The regime never obtained its legitimation through free elections by the people, a fact which was underlined by the uprising of the workers against the Red regime of terror on June 17, 1953. Just as this happened at a later date in Budapest, the Communist dictatorship in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany was only saved through the intervention of Soviet tanks.

It is, unfortunately, a widespread fallacy that before the war the territory in question was predominantly agricultural. Saxony, for instance, had at that time a highly developed industry (machine construction, chemicals, textiles, precision mechanics, optics) and an efficient, intelligent and industrious working population.

Just as state-controlled economy functions badly in all Communist countries, this applies also to the territory on which your writer Mr. Joesten reported. First Germany, the present "economic giant", is not in a position to adequately supply her population of 17 million people with the requirements of everyday life, and without exception this is also the case in the other Communist countries. You would be

amazed to see how the east German population has to queue up before the state-run sales agencies not only for butter, meat, vegetables and fruit, but also for elastic, nails, sewing needles and the like.

So as to give you some proof of how this "economic giant" is really functioning, we are sending you a number of advertisements clipped from the latest editions of the central organ of the Communist Party dominating the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany. The goods so urgently sought in these ads are surely available anywhere and easily in Canada.

You wrote "that our press is in need of first-rate reporting if we wish to know what is going on in Germany". This is very gratifying and certainly also necessary. However, it is a deplorable fact that in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany there is no such thing as free reporting.

Canada is thousands of miles away from this Communist-run part of Germany, but the Federal Republic is the direct neighbor of this territory and the people there speak our language. Take it as a fact that against the will of its population this part of Germany was converted into a Soviet colony. It had its good reason that in the past few years upwards of 2.5 million have fled from this "democratic republic" to the west. This mass flight is a striking proof that liberty and economic prosperity are non-existent in the Soviet-occupied zone.

BONN

FRITZ CRAMER
President

International Committee for Information and Social Activity (C.I.A.S.)

Divorce: A Simple Remedy

I read with interest Professor J. D. Morton's article "Let's Make Adultery A Legal Fiction" [SN Aug. 20]. With the sense of It I agree, but I do not think we need fictitious co-respondents, male or female. Most of the difficulties would disappear if the Courts would follow in divorce actions the same rules of evidence and procedure that they follow in other matters, civil and criminal.

For instance, in a criminal case the charge is read and if the accused pleads fully the plea is ordinarily accepted without proof of the offence. He (the accused) certainly not required to prove beyond casonable doubt that he is guilty of the offence charged. Indeed, in Ontario not long ago a man charged with murder pleaded guilty to that charge and was sentenced to death and hanged. Similarly in civil proceedings, the plaintiff sets out his aim, and if the defendant admits it, or even if he merely does not deny it on grounds that are prima facie good, judgment is given against him summarily.

Matters are quite otherwise in divorce

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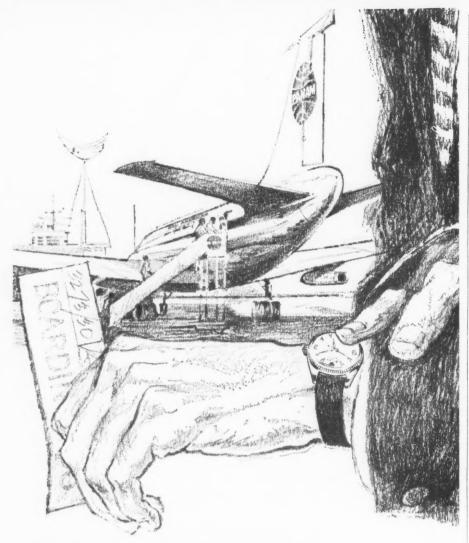
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You, the man who sets out purposefully to arrive... at the airport, or at decisions in the boardroom... you are the man for a Rolex! This supremely accurate watch – simple, handsome on the wrist – is the ideal 24-hour companion for the man who values time.

In a Rolex wrist-watch you have the assurance of all the

major developments in 20th Century watchmaking, for Rolex was the inventor pioneer! Such familiar terms as "rotor" self-winding mechanism, and the 100 ", waterproof "Oyster" case, etc., are but part of the unique tradition that has made Rolex famous the world over. Buy Rolex with confidence . . . wear Rolex with pride.

ROLEX OYSTER PERPETUAL 25 Jewel, self-winding Perpetual movement, non-magnetic, unbreakable mainspring and glass, swimproof Oyster case.



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Let the Rules in Matrimonial Causes be amended so that the practice in divorce cases is the same as in other cases, so that, in default of defence, judgment would go automatically on the allegations in the pleadings, and we would at one stroke relieve the pressure on our Courts, save a great deal of public money, permit decent people to avoid unnecessary embarrassment, and prevent the shabby practices and the perjury that are now, and have been for many years, so prevalent.

Incidentally the step would go far to restore respect for the judicial process which the sham of our divorce practice so sadly weakens. What I propose requires no legislation and could be done in 24 hours.

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JOSEPH SEDGWICK

Early Ossification

It was with great interest that I read your article [SN Aug. 6] on the domestic car problem. My thinking, and yours, coincide in that we agree that the ossification process at the top had begun as long ago as 1955. It is not much of a tribute to our free enterprise system, to see an industry running hat in hand to the federal government, to see what they are going to do to rectify the results of its own foolishness.

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CHATHAM

Oxford.

W. E. BENNET

Tsk! Tsk!

Normalcy? [SN Page 1, Aug. 20] Sir!!

CASTLEGAR, B.C. (MRS.) W. T. S. PEAF E Editor's note: But it is in the Shorer

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But there is one other aspect which must not go unremarked—that is the sentimentality of the United States government over Mr. Powers.

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Sky-Blue Uniforms

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Now this is, as even such a brief summary shows, a peace ploy. It has nothing to do with force. The UN is not out to knock rebellion on the head, but to nip aggression in the bud.

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("Amid the expanse of the Australian desert, a government expedition has found the home of the Bindaboo tribe, 6,000 aborigines who exist in a state of nakedness and almost perfect health . . ."
—From an editorial in the Toronto Daily Star.)

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The poor, benighted Bindaboo
Insensible to censure's barb
While walking clad in nature's garb;
Uncivilized of attitude:
Sharing his labor and his food;
Tainted with communistic stain;
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We'll clothe the shameless Bindaboo
And see that he has money, too,
And tax and fashionable debts
And beer and dope and cigarettes
And leave him in a bed of roses
Enriched with up-to-date neuroses.

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the men wearing them were not soldiers, who are too interested in camouflage to tolerate a bright uniform. For what the undeveloped and the newly independent countries of the world need are not machine guns but typewriters, not riflemen but office workers and technicians. In fact, so far has Mr. Hammarskjold's philosophy brought us, that we now agree that we should be sending the wagon-line people into these countries first and combatant troops must be retained on call only in the rear areas.

This reversal of traditional roles is a concept difficult to convey to the military mind. But then, the whole concept of peace is difficult for the professional military mind to absorb. That should not deter the UN from trying to put it across.

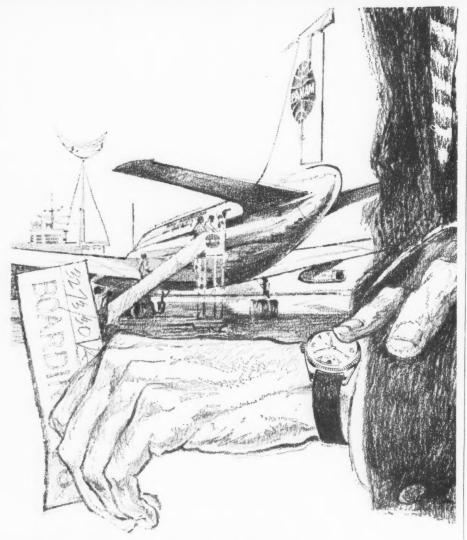
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Just recently Mr. Lesage announced that patronage was not such a bad thing, but that particular dispensers of patronage might be suspect. Mr. Lesage didn't set his cap on any particular head, but it is fairly obvious that the Union Nationale could try it on for size.

In any case the Liberals are now beginning to dispense patronage in Quebec. To begin with, Mr. Lesage fired all those crown prosecutors who had held their appointments from the Union Nationale and replaced them with Liberals. Such wholesale meddling with the judiciary doesn't happen in any other province in Canada. Perhaps it is that Quebec has more unemployed political lawyers than other provinces owing to the non-technical nature of Quebec education (SN Sept 3).

In addition, while members of the legislature may no longer appoint people to civil service posts in their ridings they may "advise" those who do the actual appointing. The plain truth of the matter seems to be that there are a lot of lowerrank Liberals who have waited a long time for their political pickings and are not going to be denied now that the party is in power. And if the top brass disapprove, the crown prosecutors provide



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Just recently Mr. Lesage announced that patronage was not such a bad thing, but that particular dispensers of patronage might be suspect. Mr. Lesage didn't set his cap on any particular head, but it is fairly obvious that the Union Nationale could try it on for size.

In any case the Liberals are now beginning to dispense patronage in Quebec. To begin with, Mr. Lesage fired all those crown prosecutors who had held their appointments from the Union Nationale and replaced them with Liberals. Such wholesale meddling with the judiciary doesn't happen in any other province in Canada. Perhaps it is that Quebec has more unemployed political lawyers than other provinces owing to the non-technical nature of Quebec education (SN Sept 3).

In addition, while members of the legislature may no longer appoint people to civil service posts in their ridings they may "advise" those who do the actual appointing. The plain truth of the matter seems to be that there are a lot of lowerrank Liberals who have waited a long time for their political pickings and are not going to be denied now that the party is in power. And if the top brass disapprove, the crown prosecutors provide

"Don't tell my wife, but..."

A distinguished Torontonian one day went with his wife into Jean Courtot's salon and bought her a fur coat for her birthday.

Next day he telephoned Mr. Courtot and said, "You know that white mink evening wrap I looked at yesterday? Well, I'd like that too. But please don't tell my wife. I'll be along to pick it up on Thursday." When he arrived on Thursday evening, he said to Mr. Courtot, "There's something about a truly exquisite fur that makes a woman enchanting. An ordinary fur won't do it. She glows from inside, You can see it in her eyes and skin.

"You should have seen my wife's eyes. I've seldom seen her so happy. She snuggled and purred all the way home. She's a wonderful woman, and I was so happy for her that I want to surprise her with an evening wrap, too."

He glowed. You could see it in HIS eyes.

Unlikely though this incident may seem, it is nevertheless true. It is the kind of story that could happen only in the romantic surroundings of beautiful things. If YOU have never visited Jean Courtot's salon, why not do so now? You may not find romance there; but you will find the elegance which encourages new, or even renewed, romance — magnificent furs superbly styled, and unexpectedly low-priced for such quality.

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them with a criticism-stopping precedent.

In a word, Quebec seems back to normal after its election fever.

PR in Church

IN AN ADDRESS to the Educational Conference of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, recently held in New Hampshire, a Mr. H. M. Haskett talked about "the challenge of good public relations".

This challenge, Mr. Haskett said, was to make sure that you personally got to know enough people in your community so that when you started to talk business they already knew who you were and trusted you. Mr. Haskett had put his theory into practice by himself joining a service club and making it a point, in his first ten years with the club, of serving on the reception committee and 22 other committees to bring himself into close contact with all 500 members. Said Mr. Haskett: "The year I was chairman of the reception committee I tried to have a member's button off the board and in my hand by the time he walked up-and were they ever thrilled".

Mr. Haskett's success in his company shows how well this practice of his theory worked. But we wonder a little about his next point: "Anyone who passes up the opportunity to work for his church is. I believe, missing an excellent avenue for good public relations. I grant that you have to be careful not to take on more than you can handle, but men who are active in church work really love their families, and men who love their families are the best buyers of life insurance."

This is about as cynical an approach to church-going as we have ever seen. But we are left pondering, together with a great many clergymen, how many people are motivated to join the church for some such reason without having either the intellectual or moral honesty to confess it so bluntly. We also think how short a while it has taken for this century to bring God and Mammon into such a close working agreement.

Junkets and National Feeling

IN A SPEECH in Vancouver recently, Walter Gordon, the former Chairman of the important Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, said that active steps should be taken to stop Canada becoming even more of an economic satellite of the United States than it is at the moment. In Quebec the Conseil d'Orientation Economique is being recreated to bring the handling of all natural resources under one department. One of the purposes of such grouping seems to be to enforce preelection promises by the Liberals that royalty payments for natural resources should be revised and company towns eliminated in order to prevent "opportunities to exploit the labor force".

Statements such as Gordon's, actions such as the Quebec government's and the fight over the Wenner-Gren deal in British Columbia have some big American companies a little uneasy. For example, the Quebec Cartier Mining Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel now spending some \$300,000,000 to develop low grade ore in Northern Quebec, recently ran a press tour to its northern development.

The whole purpose of the tour was to show the great risks involved in such large capital expenditures and the necessity of building company accommodation when no other accommodation exists. But it was interesting to note that on the tour there were a lot of people from the small Quebec newspapers as well as from the larger ones and the national financial papers.

In other words, some of the larger American companies are worried, and with reason, about what politicians might do to their operation. Bigness in itself is a liability in the eyes of the public and the American bigness is doubly suspect. And if the politicians can successfully exploit this for votes, they will. Which may be the reason why other companies like U.S. Steel will also be doing some grassroots persuasion of their own in the future. Indeed, the junket picture looks good for the press.

Farewell and Hail

ONCE UPON A TIME a Canadian officer, frustrated beyond belief at the peculiar wartime customs of his British allies, vowed that he would write a book about these experiences. The title was to be Heads of Oak.

Now, while admitting that his heart was in the right place, some of his unkinder critics have suggested that this was the affliction borne by the Minister of National Defence. The Minister is in the news again but this time greener pastures seem to beckon; it is suggested that he is to become the next Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. Along with this there is to be—but in comparison a minor event—a major shake-up of the Diefenbaker Cabinet.

It is fitting that the honorable and gallant gentleman should thus be translated to the lush lawns and stately mansions of Victoria, capital of a Province which sees fit to provide the proper and costly amenities for the Queen's representative. His genial personality will adorn the office, his capacity for making friends will enliven the social scene and his dignity will be capable of meeting the demands made upon it. Good wishes of all Canadians will go—if the rumor proves corrected a distinguished officer who served his country bravely in times of war and who deserves well of her in his later day.

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Political Fall Fair

Labor Pains in Canada's Newest Party

by Charles E. Bell

BLUEPRINTS FOR THE formation of Canada's new national party reveal some structural weaknesses that must be overcome if the proposed left-wing movement is ever to be a potent political force.

Although officials of the national CCF and the Canadian Labor Congress who are promoting the new party say that these weaknesses need not and do not exist, preliminary steps leading to the founding convention next year indicate that they are causing worry.

The new party idea was broached following the Progressive Conservative sweep in the 1958 federal election which buried both the Liberal and CCF parties. It was endorsed by the CLC at its 1958 convention and vigorously backed by CCF brass which was shaken by the party's showing in the national vote. CCF Parliamentary strength dropped to eight from 25 seats. The Socialists ruefully admit that if they are to repeat on a national cale the CCF successes that Premier T. (Tommy) Douglas has scored in Saskatchewan during the past 16 years, they must have more money and support. they turned to labor.

One of the major problems of the new political alignment — which is supposed to provide political shelter for labor, farmers, small businessmen, professional people and liberally-inclined persons — is being brought into it by the CCF. Since that party's beginning thirty years ago, it has faced the chronic worry of reconciling the deep political differences that exist between farmer and urban worker.

The present proposal, in essence, calls for welding the massive strength of the castern industrial unions to a party which obtains much of its support from the agricultural west. Already the regional, economic chasm between the two blocs has

come into view, sharply outlined against the background of the two CCF conventions — one provincial, the other national — held recently in Saskatchewan as necessary preludes to the new party's founding convention next July.

Many CCF old-timers who were present when their party was born at Calgary in 1932 must have heard familiar echoes at the two conventions this summer. Prior to the Calgary gathering, at which various farm and labor groups met to form the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, there was some hesitancy displayed by the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada about political involvement. The hesitancy was later overcome by the UFC, which was largely a Saskatchewan organization, and a farmer-labor group was formed which eventually played a major role in the formation of the CCF.

Today it is claimed that the demise of the UFC is attributable to the takeover by the CCF. And rural people don't want the same thing to happen to present farm organizations — a view that was crystal clear at the CCF national convention in Regina last month. The president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union appeared on the platform and told national convention delegates that his group favored political neutrality.

The blinding prairie dust storms of the 'thirties to some extent obscured farmlabor differences in the early days of the CCF. Effects of the Great Depression were compounded in western Canada by a series of disastrous crop failures and many farmers found common cause with urban labor leaders in a search for solutions of serious economic problems.

In 1944, led by the Rev. Tommy Douglas, the CCF came to power in the province in what was patently an agrarian protest vote. Since then, the CCF has managed to consolidate enough farm support to dominate the legislature with a respectable majority. But the government, well aware that better times and the rising power of eastern unions was opening the old political fissure, has downgraded the more radical aspects of Socialist policy which was weighted in favor of the urban worker. The government has been strong in its support of farm subsidies; it has repeatedly urged a "fair share of the national income" for the farmer. These matters, of course, lie only within the jurisdiction of the federal gov-

But in 1948 a defeated Saskatchewan CCF cabinet minister created a stir by accusing the government of going too far in its labor legislation to the disadvantage of the farmer. Later the ex-cabinet minister, J. L. Phelps, went on to reorganize the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union — a group that has maintained a hands-off policy toward politics.

Today, as the CCF and the CLC move toward the new party's founding convention, antipathy toward labor in the farming areas appears to be on the rise. Farmers tend to blame union wage increases for rising farm machinery prices. Labor is accused of pressing for lower food prices — a trend that would further depress the income from the sales of agricultural products. Thus the unions are pictured as exerting pressure on both sides of the so-called cost-price squeeze in which the farmer finds himself at present.

Recent disclosures of union racketeering and corruption in some of the American unions have had an impact on western Canada too. It is pointed out that many Canadian unions have international officers in the United States.

to

A waterfront strike two years ago held up grain shipments to lagging overseas markets at a critical time and the farmers were bitter. Traditionally free-trading grain producers point to the tariff protection enjoyed in eastern industrial provinces and, rightly or wrongly, blame some unions for fostering protectionist policies that prejudice international grain sales. The "voluntary" quotas on certain Japanese textile imports is cited as an example.

Japan, in recent years, has become one of Canada's best wheat customers and western organizations feel that when overseas grain sales are declining, every opportunity should be provided for Japan to obtain Canadian dollars with which to buy western wheat. But, the farmers are convinced, Canadian textile workers want protection because they are concerned about their jobs.

So the move to unite farmer and labor comes at a time when there appears to be a rising tide of protectionism in eastern Canada and a fall-off in Canada's share of the world wheat market.

Events at the July convention of the Saskatchewan CCF party illustrate the feeling on the farms. Main business before the provincial convention was approval of the formation of the new party—a vital step, as full backing of the CCF party's only sitting government was needed. Had it not been forthcoming, the new party would have suffered a severe blow — perhaps a mortal one. Several constituency debates prior to the provincial convention in Saskatoon centred around a go-slow policy for the new party.

One recommendation warned that the new party could be taken over by foreign interests — an apparent reference to the power wielded by American leaders of international unions. In panel discussions delegates were frank about their opposition to any alliance with eastern labor. When a resolution approving affiliation of the Saskatchewan CCF with the new party was brought to the convention floor, it was opposed by a small group.



Speaking for the dissenters, a Saskatoon delegate said he opposed the alliance because he had met many Saskatchewan people in the past few weeks and found much "anti-labor propaganda", He said there was "a tremendous feeling against labor in the province" and he opposed the new party resolution because of this resentment. He blamed the newspapers for the propaganda.

The opposing resolution appeared to be carefully tailored not to offend labor. It put on the record the distrust felt by some of the provincial delegates and at the same time set up an argument for Premier Douglas to demolish. It acknowledged the anti-labor feeling but blamed it on a third party.

Mr. Douglas rose on cue to deliver an impassioned appeal to the provincial farm bloc to unite behind the new party. He told the provincial party delegates he agreed with the speaker on the "anti-labor propaganda" but stressed that the economic and social aims of the working man and the farmer were compatible. He reminded the convention that the number of farmers was declining and they would need a political voice more than ever.

The Premier was seconded by Hazen Argue, 39-year-old Saskatchewan farmer who had been acting as House of Commons leader for the CCF and who was later named national leader. Mr. Argue told the provincial convention it need not fear that labor would dominate the new party. He declared that constitutional proposals guarantee that farmers would be given equitable representation and voting rights.

The resolution approving the affiliation of the Saskatchewan CCF with the new party "with the understanding that the Saskatchewan CCF will continue to operate under its present constitution and will have, as heretofore, the fullest autonomy in determining its provincial policy and program", was passed with five of the 500-odd provincial delegates opposing it. According to political observers, the proviso regarding provincial autonomy was added to placate the farm bloc as well as the diehard, doctrinaire CCFers who fear that Socialism will be downgraded in the new political alliance.

Although labor and CCF members probably wished for a unanimous indication of support from the Saskatchewan convention, approval of the new party was still but a formality at the national convention that followed the provincial gathering. It was held in Regina in mid-August. Here, the endorsement of the new party was overshadowed by a wrangle over the national leadership post, a wrangle that was rooted in the same fears of the farm bloc and the doctrinaire Socialists that labor might come to dominate the political alliance.

The policy-making CCF national council, following a pre-convention meeting,

recommended that the party carry on until the founding convention at Ottawa next July 31 without a national leader. The council proposed that the national convention amend the party's constitution to allow M. J. Coldwell to be named honorary leader: Hazen Argue would be named Parliamentary leader with certain other powers. The council's contention was that if the CCF went to the founding convention with a new leader it would embarrass labor. The unionists would have to choose the new CCF leader or offend the party. And it was pointed out to the national delegates that if no leader was named it would leave the door open to draft Premier Douglas who has wide support both in western Canada and in eastern labor circles.

Mr. Douglas has said on numerous occasions that his interests lie in the provincial field, especially since his election victory last June. He is obligated to introduce Canada's first, government-run, prepaid medical care plan. Observers say that Mr. Douglas, if he is able to lay the plan before the Legislature at the next session, may consider himself free to accept national responsibilities. Mr. Douglas is non-committal.

The council's proposal of a "headless party" sparked immediate revolt among the rank and file delegates. Some factions looked upon the proposal as an attempt to scuttle Mr. Argue's national leadership chances. They supported Mr. Argue on the grounds that he would not allow the interests of the farmer to become secondary to labor aims.

Mr. Argue was also supported by those who believed that the CCF must go to the founding convention with a new leader, if the party is to retain any of its identity in the alliance. A leader, with a seat in the Commons, would be an oddson favorite to take top spot in any new party. A CCF supporter as leader of the new party would ensure that party ideals would not be lost in the shuffle.

The revolt against the national council's leadership policy was spearheaded by the CCF MPs who contended that Mr. Argue had been carrying out the duties of a leader since Mr. Coldwell's defeat in the last federal election. And in the event of an election being called before the founding convention, the CCF party would not have a vacuum at the top. The Saskatchewan delegates, who made up about one third of the convention's voting strength, swung in behind the MPs to defeat the national council's proposal and to name Mr. Argue national leader by acclamation.

While the new leader does not possess the ready wit or debating skill of Premier Douglas or the intellectual approach of the former leader, M. J. Coldwell, he is an able politician, a hard worker, and possesses a youthful dynamism that aided him in his quest for the leadership post.

Newly elected CCF leader, Hazen Argue addresses Regina convention before a huge background picture of party founder J. S. Woodsworth.

And he has one notable qualification not now owned by Stanley Knowles, Alistair Stewart or others named as possible contenders for leadership. Mr. Argue has a seat in the House of Commons where he has toiled mightily for both labor and farmers during recent sessions.

The leadership hassle all but obscured a significant speech made to the convention by Alf Gleave, president of both the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council. Mr. Gleave, probably mindful of the fate of the old United Farmers of Canada, reminded the delegates that his organization's policy was to steer clear of political participation.

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"We are organized for economic and educational, not political purposes," he said. "We feel it is best to keep our farm organizations occupational and non-partisan. We want to discuss issues objectively and we want to feel free to sit down and negotiate with any political party."

The cool attitude of the western farm organizations toward the new party has been a disappointment to both the CCF and the CLC. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Argue and Claude Jodoin, president of the CLC, (who was at the convention) all moved to counter any adverse impression left by Mr. Gleave's remarks.

Mr. Jodoin said that labor had no ambitions for dominating the new party. The CLC in the past had supported "logical requests" made by farmers. He asserted that the question of who supplied the financial support for the new party was not important; what was important were party aims and programs which would benefit farmer and trade unionist alike.

Following the leadership ruckus, the national council was re-elected with only a token show of opposition. Although approval for formation of the new party was duly given, there was some criticism because the convention ended in such a rush that many of the resolutions hammered out by the panels were referred to the national council. Some of these resolutions, which were not given wide publicity because they did not come before the convention, will serve as a guide to those party representatives who will attend the founding convention next July to ratify a program and constitution. But it quite apparent from the convention that many CCF party members expect their representatives to drive a hard bargan with labor concerning the role to be pleed in the new party by the CCF.

he national CCF party's foreign affairs poncy was discussed at length by the convention which finally adopted resolutions calling for Canada to pull out of the North Atlantic Alliance and the North American air defence set-up. The party's younger, more radical elements won out on a close convention vote on their stand that Canada should disarm and

support the peace-making efforts of the United Nations. A neutralist theme ran through the resolutions which could now prove an embarrassment to both the new leader, who has backed a more moderate stand in Parliament, and the new party planners. Mr. Douglas spoke against the anti-NATO resolution, but was unable to influence the left-wingers.

It is possible that labor will view the CCF neutralist attitude as too extreme and will be loath to accept it for the new party. If it is rejected, the CCF left-wingers will have to compromise on some basic beliefs if they want to join the new party.

In like manner, some of the Socialist ideals held by the CCF — largely based on British Labor Party thinking — might have to be forgotten. The British Labor Party is presently seized by an internal debate over the issue of socialism (particularly on nationalization) and its lack of

Without substantial support from the farm bloc, the new party will become merely another labor-backed group with limited regional appeal. On the other hand, if it shapes its program to get maximum support from the wide variety of groups that it would like to support, its political philosophy will have to be diluted to the point where it compares with that of the Progressive Conservatives or the Liberals. It is this latter party that the new movement hopes to displace in Canada's two-party system.

Recent provincial elections do not augur well for the new party. If the Quebec or New Brunswick elections are any criterion, the Liberal party is far from dead. The CCF in Quebec decided not to run candidates, frankly admitting that a poor showing would harm the new party. Neither in the Maritimes nor in eastern Canada has labor shown any overwhelming enthusiasm to support the CCF on the strength of the new party proposal.



CCFers led by Coldwell and Argue will try for strong showing in B.C. election.

appeal today. With the British Labor Party's experiences before them, the new party supporters will likely try to water down some of the more radical Socialist planks in the CCF platform, and this too, calls for a compromise by many ardent CCFers. This faction, as well as the farmers, forms a dissident element, as the founding convention looms.

Although the title "Democratic Socialists" has been bandied about, there is strong feeling in party ranks that the new party should adopt the CCF name. Constituency resolutions at the conventions suggested this. One typical recommendation called for the party to retain its present name and for labor to rally under the CCF banner. It has been recalled that the basic aims of the CCF as set out some thirty years ago advocated support from farmers, labor and "middle class" groups - an alignment that is not too different from that of the new party's. The name will be finally decided at the founding convention.

In Saskatchewan, where the CCF was re-elected with a healthy majority but a lower popular vote percentage, the new party issue was overshadowed by the CCF's prepaid medical care plan and a fight with the province's medical profession. Little was said about the new party in the rural areas, although some unions worked for the CCF in the urban centres.

At present the CCF party is going all out to make a showing in the British Columbia election. Premier Douglas, Hazen Argue, M. J. Coldwell and other CCF stalwarts are taking an active part in the campaign to increase CCF representation in the Legislature where the party now forms the opposition. The CCF brass is well aware that increased support along the waterfront and in the industrial areas - labor strongholds - will create a more hopeful atmosphere for the launching of the new party and at the same time strengthen the CCF's bargaining position at the founding convention next summer.

The New Pearson and his Brains Trust

by Richard Gwyn

DURING HIS TOUR of South America earlier this year, External Affairs Minister Howard Green chatted with the wife of a British diplomat who apparently knew more about the world at large than Canada in particular.

After discussing the cold war, disarmament and summitry, she suggested:

"In Canada you've got just the man to settle these."

Green, matching his tomato juice to her gin and tonic, asked her who she had in mind.

"Why, your Mr. Pearson of course."
Lester Bowles Pearson, 63, former External Affairs Minister, now leader of the Liberal party, has had to get used to being a prophet with divided honor since he took on the toughest job in

Canadian politics, Leader of the Opposition.

His problem is more easily expressed than solved: How to translate worldwide admiration and affection into success with the voters at home.

It hasn't been easy. He won the greatest international honor ever given to a Canadian, the Nobel Peace Prize, and found it a political handicap which professional advisers say damages him in the public eye.

After the 1958 defeat, commentators were free with advice; he should quit the rat race; go back to international politics; he was too nice a guy; the memory of the pin-striped diplomat would always defeat him.

Two years later, Liberal victories in Quebec and New Brunswick have put Pearson at the watershed of his political career. The door has been pushed open and he has a chance, an outside one, to become Prime Minister.

What has happened? Is this a new Pearson? Has he made events or ridden upon them? What is he trying to do in Ottawa?

There are superficial changes. He seldom wears bow ties any more. "I got sick and tired of that bow-tie diplomat rot," but admits he began with so few conventional four-in-hands that he had to go on a buying spree. Lessons at a Toronto ad-agency have taught him the relaxed, fire-side approach is the most effective. His speeches have become more vigorous, with shorter, simpler sentences. And he is no longer so embarrassed by

those traditional tools of a professional politician, the ready platitude and cliché.

But underneath, little has changed. This is still the Mike Pearson who could be simultaneously a baseball fan, able to reel off from memory the top ten batting averages, and the key figure of the Suez crisis.

Pearson is like a pianist whose casual skills are the reward of years of study. The penetrating mind, the intense capacity for work, the youthful zest for new ideas are masked by warm humor and social charm. Behind these lies a deep personal reserve few can penetrate, the legacy of a childhood as the son of a minister, sub-



Pearson: Bow-ties, old ideas are out. jected to the critical attentions of the congregation.

Pearson is still a magnet for able men. They admire the scrupulous honesty which will not allow any letter to leave his office carrying his signature which he hasn't written himself. They enjoy a good listener who is neither afraid to accept advice nor to give credit to others. When a caucus of Liberal MPs gave Pearson an ovation for his speech on the important combines legislation, he replied quietly: "That should have been for Maurice La-Montagne (his special assistant) who gave me a 100-page brief I only needed to boil down." He draws advice less from the parliamentary group than from gifted men on the outside such as businessmen Robert Fowler and Walter Gordon and veteran journalists Bruce Hutchison and Grant Dexter.

Pearson also has obvious political liabilities. His appearance is neither commanding nor memorable—a ruddy, rounded face that breaks readily into a grin—and without a bow-tie he is the despair of cartoonists looking for some feature to exaggerate. There is the unfortunate lisp which takes away from the impact of his speeches. He lacks a capacity for ruthlessness and will go out of his way not to hurt people's feelings. If a subordinate brings in a badly written memo, Pearson will just say "that's fine" and fix it up himself.

Pearson's political story really begins in October 1957 when he undertook a secret mission to Quebec City to persuade an aging and exhausted Louis St. Laurent to resign. This was a personal commitment to party politics he had previously managed to avoid, and left him the most obvious successor.

The years before had forged an international reputation no political reversal could dim. As chief of what one jealous colleague called "the Boy Scouts of External Affairs", he reigned above the strife of domestic politics, the darling of the press, holding a safe seat in a series of safe governments. But in 1958 came the thunderbolt in the form of a western radical, a brilliant hustings orator called John Diefenbaker. The Liberals were out and so was Pearson.

His income plummeted from a cabinet minister's \$27,000 to the \$10,000 of an ordinary MP, and he told a friend that if he had died then his wife would have had to go out and work. The Toronto Star helped with a syndicated column which brought in just under \$1,000 a month. Final security came with the Nobel Prize, and its award of \$40,000 which Pearson has banked while giving every cent of interest to charity. As Opposition Leader, his salary is back to \$27,000 (plus \$3,000 civil service pension) and he lives in a rent-free house in the smart suburb of Rockcliffe originally given to Conservative George Drew by an admiring group of Toronto businessmen.

Pearson didn't run for leader without misgivings. In part, it was a repayment to the party which had given him the protunity to make his name, and in part that strong sense of public duty his Methodist father would have recognized as "a call". Yet he told a friend: "It is odd that I, who will probably win, want he job as little as anyone, while my op-

ponent (Paul Martin) wants it more desperately than anyone."

He refused attractive offers from both U.S. and Canadian universities and one from a U.S. foundation (which he will not name) which would have paid \$50,-000 a year.

Forty-eight hours after winning the convention, Pearson was in the Commons with an uncertain lance pointed at the triumphant Conservatives. That first day was a humiliating fiasco. Against his own judgment, he took the advice of old party hand Jack Pickersgill, and drafted a motion of non-confidence which avoided defeating the government and thus tried to defer an early election. Diefenbaker, in one of his most consummate displays, tore strip after strip from the legend of the brilliant, irresistable Pearson and the election was called in three months.

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The campaign was a nightmare of disorganization. Pearson crossed the country without a single experienced politician to guide him and was forced to write all his own speeches and catch up on most of the research as well. Most galling of all was the performance of St. Laurent who flew off to Florida and was only with immense difficulty persuaded to sign a letter, written for him, supporting the party's cause.

Pearson had yet to learn the full bitterness of failure. The election left 49 bewildered Liberal MPs who fell to bickering among themselves like refugees from a revolution. Perhaps a dozen had the ability and the desire to do a good job while many others had fallen asleep during the palmy days of St. Laurent and had no wish to wake up. There were challenges to his leadership. Martin's ambitions did not die the night of the convention. Even last year, an Ontario fundraising group got ideas about promoting ex-Cabinet Minister Robert Winters, now president of Rio Tinto, to the party leadership.

Pearson's answer was to take the full burden upon himself and work until he





R. M. Fowler, Walter Gordon, are nucleus of Pearson's new brains trust. was worthy of the job. His plan was to master domestic politics first and thus kill the most glib charge against him and then, through new ideas and policies. breathe life back into the tired old party he had inherited.

That first session of 1958 brought Pearson close to exhaustion as he worked a killing schedule, 12 to 15 hours a day, six and even seven days a week.

But he reached his goal and has earned the respect of Ottawa professionals as an expert on Canadian political affairs. This past session his speech on unemployment not only outshone that of Paul Martin, the recognized Liberal labor critic, but was recognized even by government supporters as the best made on the subject this year. He can argue confidently on anything from freight rates to the sale of wheat.

Though the pressure has eased, Pearson still puts in a very heavy day. It begins in the office at 8:30 a.m., before his staff have arrived, and continues until 6:30 p.m. On the way in, he listens to the first of the five radio and TV news broadcasts he takes in daily and over breakfast he reads the first of the 10 Canadian, U.S. and British newspapers he studies each

Pearson is a hard but haphazard worker who will start a speech and drop it after half an hour for a memo or letter. He prefers to eat in the office with lunch brought in on a tray and then, or at the end of the day, will often invite MPs or party officials for drinks and an informal chat. Home is not merely a place to relax with a leg hooked over an easy chair, but also a study to work on speeches and articles.

He is a voracious reader of magazines and books (recent titles include the Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, Cornelius Ryan's The Longest Day, an account of the D-day landings, and Mishcke's The Failure of Atomic Strategy) and finds time as well to maintain a steady stream of correspondence with prominent men in this country, in the United States and in Europe. But at home. Pearson can also blot out office worries. before the television set-"my trouble is once started I can't turn the thing off"-



or by reading a detective novel with a tricky plot.

Luckily, he has the stamina to carry this load and a former House of Commons physiotherapist called him the fittest man on Parliament Hill with Transport Minister George Hees, a former Toronto Argonaut football player, ranked second. The Ottawa cocktail circuit holds no attraction for him.

Yet despite all this effort and personal success, it was clear by 1959 the Liberals still were going nowhere.

Pearson decided to use the stick instead of the carrot and threatened to quit. It was an admission of his indispensability that things suddenly started to happen.

The first concerned money. A great deal is now going to the Liberal party from wealthy businessmen angered by what they consider pie-in-the-sky financial policies of the Conservatives. Whereas in 1958 the Liberal MPs and Senators had to dip into their own pockets to pay for a desperately needed research assistant. the party could this year consider and refuse an offer by a group of Western millionaires to bankroll the Liberals in every provincial and federal riding in one of the prairie provinces.

Pearson recognizes the risk involved. The party could be tagged with the label of Big Business which is sure death at the polls. For their money, the businessmen might ask in return a guarantee of the sort of sober economic policies typified by C. D. Howe. Pearson wants to keep clear of such bargains, but he needs the money desperately if the party is to get organized for the next election.

By late last year, a start had also been made on re-organization, riding by riding. though this is still going slowly.

Most important of all was Pearson's ability at last to dictate the destinies of his party. He became master of his own house and has set off to launch the party in the direction he wants it to go, against the opposition of many of the old guard.

That is why, at Queen's University, Kingston, some 150 prominent men, a minority of them Liberals but all of them liberals with a small "I", spent the whole of last week trying find out what Canada should be doing with itself

in the fields of defence, trade, unemployment, relations with the United States, agriculture, and the stresses and strains of a wealthy, urban society.

From the raw ideas of these economists, university professors, journalists, sociologists, businessmen, labor leaders and farmers will come a series of resolutions to go before a national rally of liberally-minded Canadians in Ottawa next January. The rally, which is Pearson's own idea, has the political objective of trying to outdraw the Conservative convention of last year (over 1,500 delegates) and, at the same time, attempting to undercut the new leftist farm-labor party. More important to Pearson is the chance to put new ideas and youth into a party still working off the fat of 22 years in office.

Pearsons knows he is gambling. If it works, he has a spanking new platform for the next election, but if the "thinkers conference" fails and the rally is an undisciplined farce—anyone is welcome—then the Liberals will be naked before the nation, barren of ideas or policies.

But he feels the risk must be taken. "I would rather lose the next election fighting as a truly liberal party than win by compromising on the government's mistakes" he told a meeting of Young Liberals recently.

What kind of a PM would he be?

To begin with, he is an oddity because he isn't a lawyer, though he once began a course at Toronto's Osgoode Hall and quit in disgust after two weeks. Mackenzie King was the only Prime Minister of this century without legal training, and only a handful of the leaders of either major party have not had that useful introduction to political life. Instead, however, Pearson can call upon diplomatic experience to put a brave front on a weak case or to argue from strengths and weaknesses.

He would be the first intellectual in the supreme office since Meighen in the 1920's. Comparisons have been made with Adlai Stevenson, yet Pearson would seem to have less brilliance and originality of thought, though greater powers of analysis and a surer grasp of practical possibilities.

Pearson is an intellectual in the stricter sense that he respects intelligence and that his reason rules his emotions. His successes at the UN did not come about through grandstand plays, but through patient negotiations in back rooms to bring about acceptable, commonsense compromises.

He likes meeting people and enjoys nothing more than cut-and-thrust arguments with hecklers at public meetings, journalists, and particularly with young people. But he is no more interested in the "insides" of individuals, their quirks and personalities, than he is concerned about his own.

Deeper down are the stresses and strains, and the most vital of these has dominated his life. Pearson has worked unceasingly for the cause of peace, ever since he saw so many friends go bravely into the First World War and never return. The driving force which keeps him going when some men would have thought of taking their laurels into retirement is his yearning to help bring peace to the world. He works at it even when it hurts him politically by harking back to the image of the bow-tie diplomat. He goes off to international conferences or talks with Stevenson on television to stimulate his



"The fittest man on Parliament Hill".

mind where other people might play a rubber of bridge.

Despite two rough years of practical politics, he could snap back to a loaded TV question that he would prefer to accept Communist rule and live to fight against it than to die in a global nuclear war. That answer came straight from the heart and not the head, though another politician might have replied more cautiously.

Pearson is frank that even if he were Prime Minister he would quit to become Secretary-General of the United Nations. This is now purely academic, for the Russians have twice already vetoed his candidacy.

In international affairs Pearson would use the nation as a weapon for peace; in domestic matters he would be an improver rather than a reformer. He is a Liberal in the classic sense of a "social engineer" who tinkers with the existing machine rather than upending it.

Pearson would disappoint idealists hoping for a rush of social legislation and government handouts. He has spoken of "the increasing and irresponsible demands we make on government for material security and an easy way of life; in our growing reliance on the state for our total welfare; in our tendency to

identify the community in all its aspects with the state." In the same speech, at Oxford, England, he added: "Today the welfare state is accepted as the main purpose of government . . . it is a means only, not an end in itself. The end must be the better life, the freer life, the more expanding life of the individual." And he summed it up: "If the free citizen is willing to become merely a digit in a table of government statistics, that digit will ultimately become zero."

His answer to Canadian nationalism and to the danger of absorption by the United States would be to seek security in a large union taking in Britain and Europe rather than struggling to remain independent alongside the colossus to the south.

The national economy in general, he believes, is entering a new phase and new conditions like chronic unemployment and the emergence of international trade blocs demand radical solutions. He hopes some of these will come out of the "thinkers' conference" in Kingston.

The Pearson of 1960 is in many ways a tougher, harder man than the boyish, smiling diplomat. He now likes his job. He really wants to be Prime Minister—something that was doubtful two years ago.

For Pearson was born on St. George's day and he has found himself a dragon to slay-John Diefenbaker. Pearson's dislike for the Prime Minister is seldom mentioned off the Ottawa gossip circuits. In part it stems from the complacent tolerance of one with a secure reputation behind him for a rival to whom final victory has come so late in life. In part it is Pearson's strong belief that the Prime Minister is not sincere. He once told a fellow MP in the Commons lobby, "John was at his ingratiating best today—like a cobra". Again, during the '58 campaign, he told what he thought was a closed audience in Calgary that the Bill of Rights "shows Diefenbaker to be the fake he is". When this burst into the newspapers, Pearson hastily claimed he had been misquoted. But he said it and

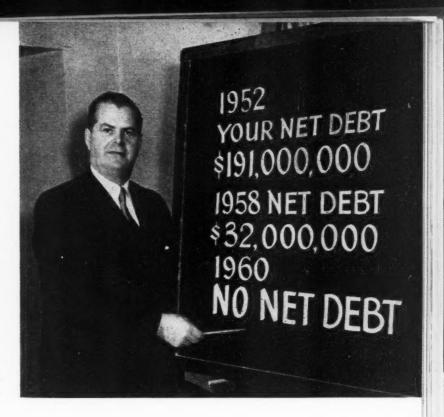
At the same time, he has an acute awareness of parliamentary responsibilities and is punctilious about going round to the Prime Minister's office when he calls, as he does frequently, for Pearson's advice and opinions on external affairs.

Pearson has mastered domestic affairs become an effective debater and stiffened his public image, though the pin-striped trousers still show beneath the businessuit. The party is back on its feet with an outside chance to win. Pearson know Canada as well as any man, but it remains to be seen if he understands Canadians and their moods and dreams in the deep, intuitive way of a Mackenzie Kingor of a John Diefenbaker.

W. A. C. Bennett: Canada's Most Spectacular Premier

by Edwin Copps

Premier Bennett has for eight years given B.C. its most resourceful provincial administration.



WHEN THE MARATHON session of Canada's Parliament ended last month, British Columbia's biggest newspaper, the Vancouver Sun, buried the story among the supermarket ads on Page 23. The rival Vancouver Province decided that this climactic event in the national Parliament rated front page mention—they covered it in three sentences at the bottom of the page.

There is an obvious reason why the press and public of British Columbia pay scant attention to the federal government. The reason is BC's spectacular Premier, William Alexander Cecil Bennett. Mr. Bennett looms so large on the local political scene and governs his province so actively that the personalities and pronouncements of faraway Ottawa are almost completely overshadowed in the process.

A provincial Premier who commands attention these days is reversing the historical trend. Over the past two decades, as Ottawa assumed greater taxing powers and began spreading such bounties as unemployment insurance and baby honuses, the impact of the central government on individual citizens increased enormously while that of the province declined. Men like the late Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario and, more recently, Newfoundland's Joey Smallwood managed to grab occasional attention by waging public battles against Ottawa encroachments.

A few other Premiers (e.g. Ontario's Leslie Frost, Saskatchewan's Tommy Douglas and Manitoba's Duff Roblin) part on bursts of activity and flashed briefly after their elections. But their importance in their own provinces as well as on the national scene steadily diminished as their terms of office lengthened.

Gradually they reverted to the prototype of the modern provincial Premier: a routine administrator who plods to Ottawa at intervals to plead for a bigger kickback of federally-collected taxes, then home again to dispense the handout as conventionally and quietly as possible.

There is nothing routine, conventional or quiet about W. A. C. Bennett. Over the past eight years, he has given British Columbia the liveliest, most resourceful provincial administration in Canada. In the forthcoming (September 12) election, Bennett is heavily favored to win a fourth term and set a new tenure record for the BC premiership.. But win or lose, the man already has established a solid reputation as one of the boldest, most ingenious provincial politicians of his day.

An amazing political upset brought this New Brunswick-born hardware merchant to power eight years ago. A lifelong Tory, Bennett suddenly bolted the party a few months before the impending election and raised the banner of the Social Credit movement which was flourishing in the neighboring province of Alberta. There was no evidence beforehand-and there has been little sincethat Bennett himself was much enthused about the turgid Social Credit monetary theories. But the Socred label served his purpose and the new party organization that he hastily put together outran the well-established opposition of Liberals,

From the outset, Bennett made it plain that he intended to do things differently. Without waiting for any ceremonial surrender of powers by the old regime, the new Premier gathered his cabinet ministers around him in downtown Victoria and headed for his newly-won office. As-

tonished civil servants peered out the windows as the marchers, with Bennett in the lead, swung up the curving driveway toward the Legislative Building literally to take over the government.

Astonishment at Bennett's performance has been mounting steadily ever since. Hardly a week has passed in his eight-year rule that the Premier has not come up with some legislative innovation, some grandiose development scheme or works project to impress BC citizens with the activity and imagination of their provincial government. Among his accomplishments:

- Bennett made his province nominally debt-free and instituted a pay-as-you-go policy for all non-fundable public works.
- He began paying direct yearly grants to help home-owners meet local real estate taxes. The grants began at \$28 in 1959, rose to \$50 per home-owner this year.
- To bring the provincial government closer to the people and save municipalities the expense of sending delegations to the provincial capital, Bennett inaugurated the practice of holding cabinet meetings in all parts of the province. Ministers discuss and study local problems with local officials on the scene.
- Bennett revamped BC's near-bankrupt hospital plan, made it one of the best, if not the best, in the country. Residents pay a flat \$1 per day for hospital care, regardless of treatment required or length of stay.
- He began a system of education grants under which students with superior grades have a portion of their university fees paid by government. Bennett also boosted grants to the University of British Columbia by nearly 300%, providing

UBC with the highest per capita provincial grant in Canada.

• Despite the fact that BC is one of the most heavily unionized provinces, Bennett had the courage to put a brake on labor unions when he felt it was needed. His labor law, in effect, puts unions on the same basis as business firms, requires them to keep full records of all transactions and to produce books for inspection when ordered by a court. Labor 'eaders griped noisily about the legislation but rank and file union members quietly approved the law and the protection it affords them.

• His government completed the 500-mile Pacific Great Eastern Railway, linking the Peace River country of northeastern BC with Vancouver. Now a second major railway project has been launched, largely at Bennett's urging, to connect BC and the Yukon with Alaska.

- He modernized the province's outmoded mining laws which had long stifled exploration in the province's northern areas. As a result, an oil and gas exploration boom got under way in northeastern BC, a petroleum industry second only to Alberta's was developed and the provincial treasury has already reaped \$53,000,000 in land sales revenues and royalties. At the present rate of development, BC soon will be receiving \$100,000,000 a year—nearly one-third of its present total budget—from this one industry.
- When he felt that Ottawa's attention to the area was lax, Bennett called a conference with the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and the Governor of Alaska to plan a joint effort in promoting development of the Northwest. Eventually he plans to get the governments of Washington, Oregon and California to participate and set up a north-south trading bloc that will make the West Coast less dependent upon the industrial East.
- Although much criticized, Bennett pushed ahead with the Peace River development scheme under which foreign capital, including Sweden's Wenner-Gren interests as well as British and U.S. firms, will develop the vast Peace River power project, build a railway and open up long-neglected areas of northern BC for settlement and industrial development.

Probably the most ambitious, and certainly the most noticeable of Bennett's achievements has been his public works program. The headlong drive that he has maintained since taking office to build roads, bridges, public buildings, has literally changed the face of British Columbia. Every five weeks, a new public building has been opened in some part of the province. Every year, 500 miles of new highway, 400 miles of it paved, has been laid. Every month for eight years, the Bennett government has averaged three new bridges and has opened at least one new provincial park. Under Bennett's hos-

pital-building program, 500 beds a year have been added to the province's hospital capacity. Every month, an average of 50 new schoolrooms have been opened, with the Provincial Government paying up to 90% of the building costs.

One of the most eye-catching aspects of Bennett's performance is the manner in which he has financed his various projects. A successful and wealthy businessman himself (with a profitable chain of harware stores and other enterprises in the BC interior) Bennett was appalled by the province's financial situation when he took office. BC's public debt ran to \$220,-000,000 and the province, paying a higherthan-average interest rate on its bonds, was shelling out more than \$20,000,000 a year in service charges. Soon after he took office, Bennett declared his intention to wipe out the public debt and follow a businesslike pay-as-you-go policy for future expenditures.

Last year, Bennett made good on his promise. All outstanding bonds issued in the BC Government's name had been paid off. In a typical act of Bennett showmanship, the Premier had the last piles of cancelled bonds taken from the vaults at Victoria and loaded on a barge in Okanagan Lake. Then he fired a flaming arrow into the pile and up went the bonds in smoke—the end of BC's public debt

His opponents charge that Bennett's claim to have wiped out the government's debt is a political gimmick and to some extent they are right. Bennett did pay off all the bonds outstanding in the government's name but there still are substantial amounts owing on the books of various government corporations and agencies such as the BC Power Commission, toll bridge authorities, etc. Under Bennett's fiscal system, these revenue-producing government agencies sell their own bonds and finance their own projects, whether it be a new hydro line to the North or a new bridge across the Vancouver Narrows.

The government backs the bonds and gets a low interest rate but the debt is contracted in the name of the government agency that gets the money. The liability is eventually paid off by the agency itself, through revenues from the sale of power, bridge tolls or whatever its source of income happens to be. The bonds would become a bona fide public debt if the issuing agency failed to meet its obligations. But so far that has not happened to any of the projects the Bennett government has backed.

While there is an element of ballyhoo in his claim that the government is debt-free, Bennett's novel fiscal policy has definite advantages for the province. To maintain its nominal debt-free position, the province must pay for all public projects that cannot be financed with their own bond issues out of current revenues. This pay-as-you-go policy keeps the gov-

ernment in sound financial condition. As a result, British Columbia's credit, only fair when Bennett took office, is now as good as any provincial government's. The change is reflected in lower interest rates on all the various local bond issues that are backed by the BC Government and in the saving of millions of dollars in interest charges for BC taxpayers.

Another of Bennett's fiscal innovations is to sell most of the government-backed bonds to small investors right in his own province. The bonds are issued in denominations as low as \$100 and there is a \$5,000 limit on individual purchases. Up to 70% of recent bond issues have been sold in local banks throughout the province. This is a sore point with big Eastern financial houses which miss out on the sales commissions on the fastselling BC bonds. But Bennett prefers the local sales because bond interest paid out over the years is more likely to stay in the BC economy. There's also a political advantage in local ownership. Every voter who participates in a Bennett-sponsored bond issue has, presumably, a vested interest in keeping his government in office.

The vote-getting potential of any move he makes is never overlooked by W. A. C. Bennett. The man is a tireless politicker who never passes up an occasion to plug Social Credit and the record of his government whether in a sidewalk conversation, a press conference, or a social gathering. "We're the government that gets things done," Bennett boasts. "All the opposition can do is smear, smear, smear. All it can talk is fluff, fluff,"

Some of Bennett's vote-seeking zeal has been forced upon him by circumstances. British Columbia is the one Canadian province where all four parties (Social Credit, CCF, Liberal and Tory) maintain fairly strong organizations and the competition for the voters' favor is intense. Social Credit was first elected as a minority government with only 19 seats (v. 18 CCF) and 30% of the popular vote. Many observers regarded that first victory as a fluke and most of the BC press dismissed Bennett and other Social Crediters as crackpots.

Bennett has gradually converted many of the skeptics. He captured 28 seats and 45% of the vote in 1953, raised the totals to 38 seats and 46% in the election of 1956. While he would be gratified to get a fourth term in the forthcoming election and with it the opportunity to be premier longer than any man in BC's history, Premier Bennett's main objective is to win more than 50% of the popular vote. Then he would have the satisfact on of knowing that his record is approved by a clear majority of his province's dizens. "It's a Premier's accomplishments that are important, not how long he's been in office," Bennett says. "For some people, one day as Premier would be 100 much."



Scene from Stratford's Pinafore: "One will never want to see it again done with less imaginative skill".

Music at Stratford

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White Noise and Breaking Crockery

by Graham George

STRATFORD'S *Pinafore* is already a matter of history and so are its rave reviews. At this date one can only look back on it nostalgically as scuttled—resting peacefully in Davey Jones' locker: for one will never want to see it again done with less imaginative skill.

Reminiscences pass before the mind's eye: Andrew Downie, surely the most authentic heart-of-golden-oak ever conceived; the gorgeous parody of provincial part-singing by Mr. Downie, Douglas Campbell and Vaclovas Verikaitis in This should be his customary attitude"; Harry Mossfield's Captain Corcoran-a characterization fit to change the course of Mr. Mossfield's career; the precise and precisely right choreographic movement throughout; and "God Bless Our Queen" n electric light-bulbs at the end which, ogether with the National Anthem joke each end of the performance, when he audience unfailingly got to its feet n hearing the drum-roll at the start of e overture, brought the house down.

It is said that one crusty critic sat down see it in the afternoon and could not exist standing up to see it again the same ening. If this be true, can one say more? This craft-set gem apart, by far the lost important musical event at Stratford as its International Composers' Conferce, well organized by the Canadian eague of Composers. It originated, like st year's orchestral workshop, in Louis applebaum's fertile imagination and when was first announced many people admitted to doubts about it: they wondered

what it could really achieve—whether to bring together large numbers of such arrant individualists as composers could result in anything but the consolidation of prejudices; and it is only fair to note that to some extent these fears were justified. Yet despite such reservations the conference was a huge success and, as Mr. Applebaum said at the closing gathering, something that Canada at this stage of her musical development had to have.

Canadian musicians, it goes without saying, are desperately handicapped by the vast spaces through which they are dotted. If we want to subscribe to a professional symphony season we have to live in one of not more than half a dozen cities: if we want to hear an opera season we have to take leave of absence and go to New York or San Francisco; if we want to see what the Wagner brothers are doing at Beyreuth we have to mortgage our futures to get there or go cap in hand to the government and ask for money: even if we want to hear chamber music, other than what we can play ourselves, we have to persuade enough other people to want it too so that we can afford to bring it.

To musicians in such a plight the opportunity to talk for a week with so large a number of their colleagues from Europe, North America and Soviet Russia, to recognize the diversity of opinion among composers of equal intellectual standing, and to hear examples of their work in different idioms and for various media was invaluable in the word's most exact meaning.

Composers in the middle twentieth century are of three main persuasions: those who use some extension or modification of the traditional, post-Wagnerian idiom; the "serialists", who use the "Method of Composing with Twelve Tones Related Only to One Another" devised by Arnold Schoenberg in the first quarter of the century; and those who use the new, postwar media, made possible by the development of magnetic recording tapes. known as musique concrète and electronic music. Of these methods-to indulge in wild but considered generalization—the first is attractive but not logical; the second is logical but not attractive; and the third is so new that anything can happen in it, and often does.

It was inevitable that the conference's balance should swing in favor of the non-traditional serialists and electronic composers, if on no other grounds than that theirs are the controversial, futuristic idioms: in a sense it is not necessary to press the traditionalists' case is since nothing but snobbery denies it. To many people Hindemith is the most satisfying—the greatest, if you like—of living composers; but his work is not much discussed when "Where do we go from here?" is the question, because he stands in the present rather than looking forward.

Comparably, it was Constant Lambert's opinion that Liszt was historically the most important composer of the nineteenth century, because he abandoned



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the instrumental forms from which Beethoven seemed to have extracted the last possibilities, whereas Brahms expended his energies finding new ones still latent in them. This may well be true and is certainly arguable, but few would deny that Brahms is a very much greater composer than Liszt.

So in the twentieth century, it may prove that Schoenberg is historically more important than Hindemith, but one is not in much danger in suggesting that Hindemith will be listened to when Schoenberg has become the object of ancestorworship. To enable various opinions on subjects like this to rub together was the main purpose of the conference and to a marked extent, though not as decisively as could have been wished, the purpose was achieved.

The chief cause of what failure there was lay with the representatives of the more traditional modes of thought, who put up a much less vigorous case for their point of view than the serialists. (Serialism is so called because its technique calls for the use of notes in certain predetermined series. They tend to eliminate the relationships of one note with another which have characterized western music for three hundred years. This was Schoenberg's answer to the problem posed by Wagner's exploration to the very boundaries of harmonic possibility based on major and minor scales.)

The serialists, regarding themselves—and probably rightly—as bearing the banners of the future, incline to the dogmatism and intolerance which characterize extreme movements in either direction; so that we have the not unusual but still unedifying spectacle of the hardshell traditionalists despising what they find no meaning in and the spearhead of the van sneering at a main body with which they are no longer in touch.

It cannot be said that these two extremes came any closer during the Stratford conference, and some part of the blame—if blame is necessary—must go to the traditionalists who gave little indication on the conference floor of the probability that their intellectual mettle is as keen as that of their serialist adversaries. The advantage of this lies with the younger composers, who gave a convincing demonstration that, because in artist believes with all his intellectual and emotional force that the way he has chosen is the only way, this does not make it so.

A composer of world renown, of gr at skill and high intellectual force, v as heard to remark that one of the lov by things about electronic music lay in the hope that it might in time obliter the serialism—a remark worth hearing at a time when a young composer (hav ag forgotten about Hindemith) might will believe it a sign of intellectual inferior by to doubt the virtues of dodecapho y. (An interpreter, unconsciously repeating

an old joke, called it "dodecacophony".)

In the several illustrative concerts given during the conference a striking element in the works performed was that so few of them made the listeners feel that "something had happened". When, for example, the first movement of the St. Matthew Passion starts on its solemn, tormented way the sensation of an "event" is immediate. When a comedy of Shakespeare—to say nothing of a tragedy—is over, we return to our daily life unwillingly, knowing the dream reality and reality the dream. When we look into the eves of St. Paul the prisoner as Rembrandt saw him we know in some indefinable way that we shall not again be precisely as we were before, having touched the

It will not do always to argue that we feel this vital lack in modern works be-

word "entertainment". Nowadays it is usually prefaced with "mere", and is used entirely derogatorily. This is something we ought to look into, for we have now talked ourselves into the position that no-one can write a pleasant, enjoyable piece of music, with no other intention than to please (which used, you remember, in pre-Romantic times to be one of the avowed purposes of music) without ruining or at the very least severely damaging his prospects.

To many of the composers present the demonstration and discussion of electronic music was particularly instructive, because the equipment necessary for its composition is so expensive that so far only radio stations, universities and such can afford it. There seems to be quite serious talk now of developing a "do-it-yourself-kit" by means of which com-



Composers' Conference was important event conceived by Louis Applebaum.

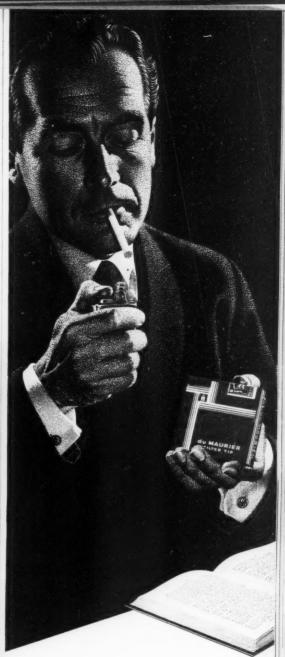
ause we fail to understand them. We ave had a strenuous course in underanding obscurities these last fifty years, nd no-one nowadays dismisses a prended work of art merely because it is fficult. Walter Susskind, in a CBC inrview during the conference, pointed this when he said, "Orchestras now e not hostile to difficult works"-and deed the danger at present lies rather the other direction: that, to avoid comtting the social error of not sympazing with something that has been nerally taken up, we murmur vague tolinces about almost everything. Yet the is that even difficult works which do not really "understand" can give an unmistakeable feeling that there is mething here that we want to undernd-which we feel instinctively bengs to our great good.

Perhaps part of the answer to our ubles lies in the devaluation of the

posers can at least plan and outline a work at home, bringing it presumably to a studio for its completion. At present the situation is that a studio is set up—for example, at the University of Toronto—a few musicians have access to it and spend many hours learning to use it, and it is simply not practical to throw it open to other composers who would have to spend equally long hours learning its resources.

Electronic music, either as musique concrète, which consists of existing sounds put on tape and used at the composer's direction, or as "electronic music" in the restricted sense, which consists of entirely new sounds invented by the composer by electronic means, is still an unpredictable infant whose repertory of noises includes much that to the uninitiated ear sounds amusing or even rude.

This is a matter of association, and one's first duty in listening to this kind



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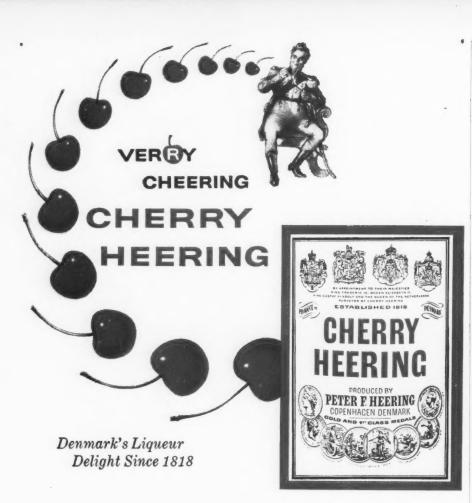
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of music is to divorce sounds from associative meanings. Thus if you hear sounds like breaking crockery (this is musique concrète, of course) you are not to think of breaking crockery but relate the sounds to one another in terms of duration, loudness and softness, so that they achieve an entirely new meaning. This is difficult and I wish you luck with it.

The other kind of electronic music is purer, because it eschews existing sounds for those which are inherent in the possibilities of electronic sound-producers. There seem to be two schools of thought among composers of electronic music in this limited sense of the phrase-those represented at the conference by Henk Badings of Holland, who use electronic means to produce a high proportion of sounds recognizably related to traditional musical ones; and those represented by Otto Luening and Vladimir Ussachevsky of the Columbia-Princeton studio, who regard this as cheating and make their sounds as unlike traditional music as

We could go back to our previously used antimony here to call Henk Badings' position attractively illogical and Columbia-Princeton's logically unattractive. There is Javanese gamelan in Badings' background and he makes very pleasant use of it in some of his electronic music; but Luening and Ussachevsky have discovered a phenomenon known as "white noise" because it consists of the whole harmonic series of overtones at once, as white light includes the whole colorspectrum, and they spend a good deal of their time making science-fiction noises which, like breaking crockery, are hard to take seriously.

There is at this stage no question of applying normal canons of criticism to any of the forms of electronic music because there is not yet a sufficient body either of works or of information to form a basis for it. All we can do is wait, and meanwhile apply what will probably prove to be largely inapplicable criteria to what products we hear of it. We may also allow ourselves occasionally to take out and dust off our sense of humor.

An instructive event took place at the conference's final concert when the Soviet composer Otar Taktakishvili conducte his symphonic poem Mtsyri, a work in post-Tchaikowsky idion romantic, Though the public is naturally and re sonably conservative it was more than the that made the audience more enthusiast about this music than about anything el on the program. For Mtsyri was not merely conservative in idiom-it conveyan authentic emotion. Leaving the que tion of idiom aside, if we composers a ever to break free from our prese position of sterilizing isolation we had better start paying some attention to the implications of this simple fact.

I Was Raided by the Government

by Charles R. Graham

(This story of the government's procedures in conducting anti-trust investigations is true. To prevent embarrassment, the author has disguised names, altered the type of industry involved—it was not a paper company—and taken other necessary measures to prevent identification of the actual case described. But—in essence—this actually happened.)

I WAS RAIDED by the government.

I am the Montreal sales manager of a medium-sized paper firm. The company's head office is in another city, and I run my own show in Montreal. I came into my small office suite—myself, two secretaries, desks for two sales representatives who are usually on the road at nine o'clock on a March morning two years ago, expecting a normal day.

Fifteen minutes later I was raided. I looked up from the morning mail to see a young man standing in front of my desk. Behind him stood my secretary, her unhappy expression indicating the man had brushed her aside.

"Mr. Trevor?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," I said, trying for some assurance and joviality in my tone.

"Mr. Trevor, you are Montreal manager for Metro Paper?"

"Montreal sales manager," I said.

"Mr. Trevor, my name is Blake. I am an investigator for the Combines Investigation branch of the Department of Justice. Here is my identification—" he placed a card on my desk—"and here is my authority to examine your books.

records, files, and anything else that may come to my attention in this office."

With that statement he laid in front of me a document that may have been a court order—I'm no lawyer, but it looked like that. I read it. He was right. It gave him powers as comprehensive as those given the police by a search warrant, when they are going to shake down the lodgings of a suspected criminal.

"Mr. Trevor," Blake went on, "I must ask you not to move or touch any document or book in this suite of offices, and to instruct your employees not to attempt anything similar. Of course, you may remain here while we conduct our investigation and observe everything we do. You may take notes on anything we do, if you wish."

"Thanks," I said. I'd stood up when he came in, and now, my knees a little wobbly from surprise, I sat down. "Can I make a telephone call?" I asked him. "I'd naturally like to seek the advice of my company executives."

"You may telephone if you wish, but it is hardly necessary," he said. "Your executives will know all about this by now. And they can't give you any advice to alter the course of this investigation. Would you like to come to the outer office?"

I walked out to the general office. There were two more nice, clean young men with the look of bank inspectors, standing there politely, clearly waiting for Blake to finish his interview with me. There were also two RCMP constables,

standing undisturbedly at the doorway. They hadn't drawn sidearms, but they gave the usual impression of complete command of the situation. I had hardly expected them.

I took no active part in the proceedings after that. I didn't even phone my vice-president, sales; it seemed pointless. When I did call him, after they left, I found that our offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the offices of one supplier and four major customers who were allegedly involved in this restraint of trade case, had been raided simultaneously. It had all been carried out with the smoothness of an RCMP nationwide dope-ring dragnet.

Surprise as it was, the raid was quite justified in law. I looked it up afterward. What happened later was equally justified. The law reads this way:

Combines Investigation Act, (R.S.C., 1952, Chap. 314)

Sect. 18. (I) At any stage of an in-

"(a) the Director [of Investigations and Research under the Combines Investigation Act] may, if he is of the opinion that the evidence obtained discloses a situation contrary to section 32 or 34 of this Act, or section 411 or 412 of the *Criminal Code*, and

"(b) the Director shall, if so required by the Minister [of Justice], prepare a statement of the evidence obtained in the inquiry which shall be submitted to the [Restrictive Trade Practices] Commission and to each person against whom an ellegation is made therein."



Lawyers can tell you the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act sections, and/or the Criminal Code sections, we were supposed to have broken. I don't know what they were. I do know we were finally vindicated—not by any legal manoeuvre, but by a curt letter from the Minister of Justice telling us that all charges against us had been dropped.

In the meantime, my company and I went through a hell of sneering publicity, work dislocation and false accusation.

It was the kind of thing that I thought could only happen, in the Free World, during the days that McCarthy wielded power in Washington. We went on public trial in a court where all traditional rules of evidence were ignored, but every item of conjecture and slander was meat for the public press. We suffered what has been called "character assasination"—the type of thing that can be answered, but never completely replied to. It was the same type of thing as the old question the prosecuting attorney was supposed to have asked-if you'll let me be trite: "Have you stopped beating your wifeanswer yes or no?"

Of course, there are other answers besides "yes" or "no". But the point is that the question has been raised. People will forget your answer long before they forget the question.

But let me go back to the situation in my office on the morning of March 18, 1958.

Mr. Blake and his two investigators proceeded to examine every piece of written, typed or printed information in my office—down to that morning's Montreal Gazette which I had brought in with me when I arrived. The Mounties invigilated.

The investigators were courtesy personified. They gave me every opportunity to see and note what they were doing, and they were methodical in their work. Every document extracted from a file was given an individual reference identification. Some time later, the documents were all returned to me from Ottawa—presumably after having been photographed or copied. There wasn't a single scrap of paper missing, and the reference numbering made it simple to fit them back into their files.

The real trouble was in what those documents contained, and in the use made of the information.

My company and I are jointly responsible for what was in the documents or perhaps I'd better say, for the documents which were sitting like tame pigeons in the files when they should have been destroyed or buried.

The president of my company is quite a joker. His letters to business friends and associates were full of comments that were intended in the lightest spirit—sometimes simply jests, sometimes exaggeration, sometimes downright fibs that were calculated to amuse the recipient

of the letter. And some of his letters, written in periods of stress, were heated and contained comments—even threats—that he had no intention of transferring into reality.

To take a homely analogy: A man writes to his best friend, "My mother-in-law is planning to live with us until spring. I'm hoping I can stand it, but if not, there is always the simple way of poison." So, the mother-in-law dies. The letter comes to light in the course of investigation and the man is brought to trial on this evidence and this alone.

Silly story? It's exactly the kind of thing that happened to us.

Of course—I know by hindsight—it was all our fault. The copies of those letters should never have been in our files. The place for personal letters, or anything that is capable of misinterpretation, is in a man's desk drawer at home—or safer still, in an incinerator.

This is possibly the most important thing I learned from the affair, and the point I am most anxious to pass along. How would some of the semi-personal letters, the inter-office memos, the informal notes resting in your files, sound, if they were published for everyone to read? Have you ever written, "Our dirty little competitor, X, has pulled another one of his miserable tricks. But we won't have to worry about him any longer, because I'm going to drive him out of business by Spring if I ruin myself in the attempt."

Maybe you haven't written anything quite that strong, but it might be as well to browse through your files sometime, and see just what you have written. You may get a shock. And if you don't, perhaps you haven't boned up lately on the subtle (in many cases) distinction between legitimate competition and restraint of trade

Remember, nothing in your office is sacred if the raid comes. And you have no recourse. You can fight any case brought against you, of course, but there is no way you can prevent the publication of any document the government chooses to publish.

After the raid, the next step—some months later—is the one described in the legislation I quoted above. A statement of the evidence against us was prepared and forwarded to the interested parties.

The principal allegation of this statement was that we had conspired to monopolize the Canadian production of a particular grade of paper, and that we had started a price war to drive our three competitors in the field out of business. One of our pulp suppliers was accused of giving us special, secret price concessions to help us.

Then, again after some months, there was a public hearing at which our competitors could squawk, and we could try to defend ourselves.

Finally, the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, before whom the hearing had been held, issued its report—its summary of evidence, its opinions and its recommendations—to the Minister of Justice. This report was a public document. Anybody could buy it from the Queen's Printer for a little less than one dollar. And that to me was the most shocking aspect of the whole case.

It was rather like something else which doesn't, thank Heaven, happen in this country. It was as if the Department of Revenue had written a long report to the Minister of Justice accusing a man of income tax fraud—and had published the report, before the man had been brought to trial—or, in fact, even before the Minister of Justice had even decided whether he should be prosecuted.

Here are some of the things in that report—things that would have stood up to no criterion of the validity of evidence under common law:

as writing to an associate company, "Trevor and his boys are determined to drive us out of business." This is what is known as a conclusion of the witness, and not a very positive one, at that.

that our competitors had approached us several times, asking us to join them in keeping up the price of the grade of paper in question. Yet we were accused of trade restraint, and they were never hauled to court for attempting to bilk the poor consumer.

... We were accused of starting a price war to push our biggest competitor to the wall so that we could buy him out and create a virtual monopoly. Yet it was clearly brought out that the competitive firm had been losing money, and had been on the block for nearly a year before we began the price reductions that were tagged a price war.

Why should a mass of persiflage like this be a public document? I claim it should be, only if we were permitted to sue the responsible party for libel—which we're not. Yet here was hearsay, biased evidence, shaky conclusions, punitive recommendations — all in public print to blacken our reputation.

A month ago, we received a letter from the Minister of Justice. It said that, with respect to the report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in our case no action was going to be taken. He wanot going to prosecute. Implication: he didn't have enough valid evidence to prosecute.

So we're relaxing.

But, unless he's exhausted his supply you can still buy from the Queen's Printer for a small sum, about two hundred pages of accusations against us. I suppose the only thing we could ever do in reply would be to publish a book ourselves.

Letter from New York

by Anthony West

Mr. Nixon Chooses His Weapons

THE BRASSY and meaningless first movement to the Presidential campaign symphony now being over and done with, and the slow and tranquil second or summer movement being almost through, it is possible to recognize some of the themes which are to be developed with increasing emphasis later on. It has been a fairly gentlemanly affair so far, but both candidates in their acceptance speeches made cheap appeals to the lowest elements in their respective followings by sinking to the level of vulgar abuse of their opponents, and the way is open for a considerable dirtying up before long.

The chief probable line of dirtification to come was signalled by Mr. Nixon in his acceptance speech in a masterly manner, much as a composer lends an otherwise sunny and warm phrase a suggestion of the big and sinister thing it is to become by letting the tympani speak through the sunshine to give the effect of the first murmur of a faraway storm. It has been clear from the beginning that the barefoot Republicans were going to make the most of the millions behind the Kennedys, just as it has been clear that they would make the most of the huge increases in federal spending called for under all Democratic programs, whether inspired by the Keyserling or the Galbraithian philosophies.

It was, consequently, no surprise to anyone when Mr. Nixon spoke up with honest indignation to say that the Republicans were going to show that the Presidency could not be bought, and that they scorned the Democratic program of bribing the people with their own money. This last, coming from the Vice-President of an administration with an almost unurpassed record of slush fund usage of federal money for highways, space programs, civil aviation, farm support, and seeudo-defence, showed Mr. Nixon's boldess.

But the significant word in the phrase as bribery, and one can be fairly condent that Mr. Nixon is going to plug way on this word in reference to the omething-for-everybody platform which he Democrats have adopted. But this is ince innocent, sunny side of the theme, is the innuendo that without his father's money Mr. Kennedy would not be the

Democratic candidat. The sinister stirrings in the bass, that faintly threatening roll from the kettle drums, is produced by the combination of these two ideas. When Mr. Nixon has established the money bribe theme at their simple levels in everyone's mind he is going to bring up the bass in a roaring crescendo in the manner of Berlioz.

The key to Mr. Kennedy's first ballot success was the solid foundation of committed delegates whose votes had been secured in primaries. In Maryland and West Virginia the political student, as in many other parts of the South, has the sensation of time travelling in the direction of the eighteenth century. Things are still done down there as they were in the happiest days of the Whig oligarchy in England, and offices of profit such as sheriff and judge are quite freely bought and sold or used as payoffs and rewards.

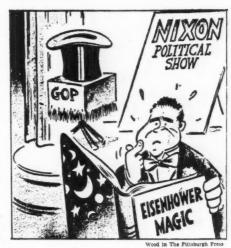
To say that the primaries in these states are tainted with corruption is absurd; their essence is corruption, and it is so much a standard piece of operating procedure that Southerners involved in it are hardly aware of it as corruption. They indignantly deny that that is what it is when it is named to them, replying indignantly that it is not corruption but politics.

Mr. Nixon is as well aware of this as anyone else, and knows, as does everyone else in politics, that no Maryland or West Virgina primary has been conducted



Herblock in The Washington Post & Times-Herald

"Will the real Nixon please stand up?"



"Required reading."

straightforwardly and honestly in living memory, or indeed in any period of recorded history. The Kennedy machine might as well have stayed at home if it had not been prepared to follow the customs of the country in these two state primaries. If it had had a candidate of real stature behind it it would have been well advised to stay at home at that, but in this case it was a question of getting committed delegates at any price. The price in cash may have been relatively small, but in political dynamite it was high.

The Nixon machine has been searching the ground carefully and there is little doubt that the investigators and private detectives in their employ have found precisely what they expected to find in these two states. It is believed that they have direct evidence of cash payments for votes in West Virginia, and of similar payments for the support of local leaders in Maryland. There is a further possibility in North Carolina where the support of a leading figure is said to have been purchased in exchange for a settlement of some heavy campaign debts which he had found an increasing embarrassment.

The transactions involved are strictly normal in southern politics, but no major politician in national affairs has been involved so closely or directly in such things since the days of James G. Blaine, the famous black boodle bag, and the letter which provided the immortal election song with the refrain:

Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher better, better burn this letter.

The root of the trouble appears to lie in young Robert Kennedy's impatience with legality and legalism, developed in his long immersion in his feud with Mr. Hoffa of the Teamsters. A simple-minded young man whose million dollars have made it unnecessary for him ever to take criticism or, indeed, any heed of anyone, he cannot see why the shortest cut to the desired end is not always the best, regardless of the means employed to cut the corners. In this case, acting as campaign manager, he has apparently got his

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brother the nomination at the price of giving the opposition a direct connection between the Kennedy name and bribery.

Every indication at present points to the fact that Mr. Nixon, the veteran of the Hiss case, will make this the big noise in the last weeks before the vote. In view of the world situation this may not seem like much of an issue to win an election upon. But it is not a question which stands by itself. It is a simple and direct idea to get hold of: the Democratic candidate is a rich man who has used his money for a corrupt purpose.

The other main item in the Republican armory is also simple enough: Nixon can stand up to Khrushchov, and won't give way to Communism. The Democrats are saddled with the complex task of disentangling their candidate from the corruption charge, which will involve the hopeless task of proving a negative, and with the necessity of giving fuller explanations of a variety of highly complicated theses about economics and foreign policy. It will be seen that what is shaping up is a repetition of Eisenhower's first campaign against Stevenson.

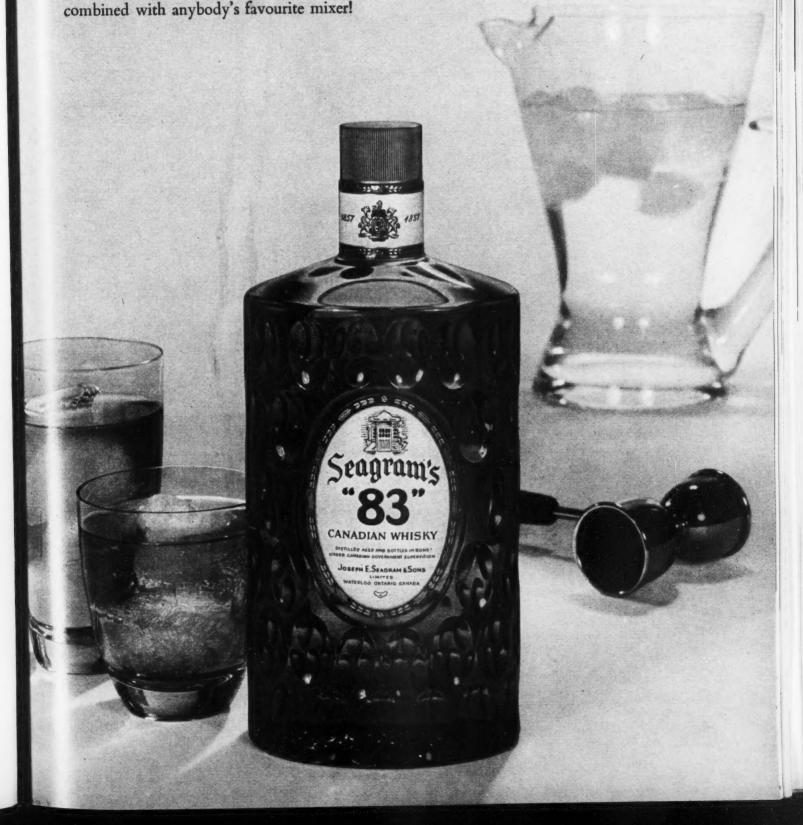
Eisenhower built his success on two simplicities: "I will clean up the mess in Washington, and I will stop the Korean war." These two ideas could be drummed into the heads of the voters; they were of a drummable nature. The appeal Stevenson made could not be drummed, his complexities had to be developed at length. The corruption charges made the Democrats seem disreputable, and Stevenson's explanations made it seem as if he were trying to put something over on the public. Eisenhower seemed straightforward by comparison, and candid.

Nixon has it in his power on the corruption issue to make the Kennedy machine look worse in '60 than the Truman administration looked in '52, and his language on the questions of jobs, defence, taxes, and foreign policy is simple in the extreme. There is no doubt that, for most people, Kennedy seems to be muttering about things they don't quite understand while Nixon is saying things they might have thought of themselves and in the very words they might have chosen

Perhaps the whole story of the canpaign was told in the moment when Kennedy saw fit to include a quotation from a speech by David Lloyd-George in his acceptance address. As a quotation it wasn't up to much, but few people who heard it were giving much thought to its meaning. They were too busy wondering who the hell Lloyd-George was. You don't win elections in this country by setting the voters puzzles of that kind.

As of this moment Mr. Nixon's chances look very good indeed and it is hard of see what, short of a major econonic collapse in the United States, can male them take a turn for the worse before November.

ATER TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT WHISKY. When it meets whisky, water is the essence of outspoken frankness. It adds nothing, detracts nothing, disguises nothing in making the whisky express its own character and flavour... Such a meeting is the critical test we urge for Seagram's "83". For here is one whisky deliberately distilled, aged and blended to satisfy the most discriminating palate when mixed with nothing more than plain or sparkling water... Make this easy, all-revealing test with "83" and see if you don't agree that a whisky of such light, clean, round, palate-tingling flavour must certainly be an ideal drink when



GHT

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

"THERE HAVE BEEN times in my life when I came very near thinking that I could not lose even a single game. Then I would be beaten, and the lost game would bring me back from dreamland to earth. Nothing is so healthy as a thrashing at the proper time, and from few won games have I learned as much as I have from most of my defeats". (J. R. Capablanca, World Champion 1921-1927).

White: A. Lilienthal, Black: J. R. Capablanca, (Hastings, 1934).

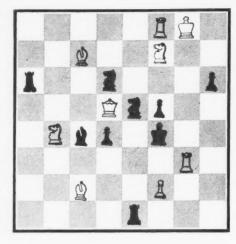
1.P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2.P-QB4, P-K3; 3.Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4.P-QR3, BxKtch; 5.PxB, P-QKt3; 6.P-B3, P-Q4; 7.B-Kt5, P-KR3; 8.B-R4, B-R3; 9.P-K4, BxP; 10.BxB, PxB; 11.Q-R4ch, Q-Q2; 12.QxBP, Q-B3; 13.Q-Q3, QKt-Q2; 14.Kt-K2, R-Q1; 15.Castles, P-QR4; 16.Q-B2. QB5; 17.P-B4, R-QB1; 18.P-B5, P-K4; 19.PxP, QxKP; 29.PxKt!!, QxQ; 21.PxP!, R-KKt1; 22.Kt-Q4!, Q-K5;

23.QR-K1, Kt-B4; 24.RxQch, KtxR; 25. R-K1, RxP; 26.RxKtch, Resigns.

Solution of Problem No. 252 (Watson), Key, 1.Q-R1.

Problem No. 253, by Dr. M. da Silveira. (1st Prize, "Ch. Review", 1942).

White mates in two moves.



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"ECCENTRIC!" exclaimed Ted. "I'll say he was, and superstitious too. He was crazy about thirteen. Even brought it up in his Will "

I nodded sympathetically. "Yes. They said your Uncle Tom left a fortune, but almost nothing to the family."

"That's right. I got the large sum of \$1.69 as my share," Ted chuckled. "Most of his money went to cat homes and suchlike, but he willed precisely \$1313.13 to be divided among all his nieces and nephews. He'd worked it all out too, so that each of us received some power of thirteen in cents. You know, like what I got or \$21.97 and so on."

That was really funny and I just had to laugh. "How many of you came into that legacy then?" I asked.

Ted thought a moment. "I forget for sure," he replied. "Somewhere under two dozen anyway."

What was the exact number? (135) Answer on Page 52.

Don't Be Thoughtless

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Feeling so, is one bound to look down on one's fellows? (2, 3, 2, 3, 5)
9 See 32

- 10 With name changed, he's still the old jazz man. (8)
- 11 When at court, they spoke many a true word, no doubt. (7) 12 The man to compose church music? (6)

- Called black by one of its kind. (6)
 Be he moth or be he beast? (8)
 Sounds as if little Timothy had a dollar also, in this place. (8)

River noted for being down in the dumps? (6)

- 23 What makes this echo so? (6)
- 26 Evidently this won't awe everybody! (7) 30 Shocking how energetic he is! (4, 4)
- He had the gall to get up a question-and-answer scheme. (6)

32, 9, 28. Direct quotation from Joyce Cary? (8, 4, 3, 6, 5)

DOWN

2 It smells? There's nothing in it! (5)

The disturbed nest has a goose-egg on it. (5)

Not exactly sober on the day of victory, you'll notice. (7)

See 18

6 "And the hunter home from the hill" was Stevenson's. (7)

Poverty holds no secrets, it appears. (5)
"Ancient Right unnoticed as the breath we draw 8 live by no man's , underneath the law". (Kipling) (5) 13 See 18

Delighted to present such an old character. (3)

16 Turn 13, 13, without a zero. (3)

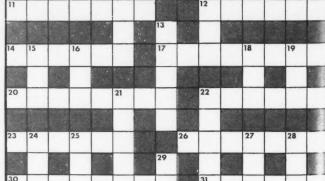
18, 13, 5. But not a woman is mixed up with him? Most unlikely! (3, 5, 4)19 Put this by for a cat. (3)

One won't give up doing this. (7)

Make a bet on the old girl! (7) What a lift I get when I am embraced by the innkeeper. (5)

O Margaret, the article you have on is the last word! (5) At which one gets goods cheaper by the thousand. What a hunt was there! (5)

29 Kind of house always shut up? (4)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS 1 Filling the

gap 8 Raise

9 Cervantes 11 Numbers

12 Cremona 14 Libido

17 Disprove 19 Anatomic 20 Player

22 Estonia

23 Filming

26 Suffocate 29 Motet

30 Clothes-horses

DOWN 2 Ilium 3 Liege 4 Nicest

5 Tor 6 Era 7 Astronomy

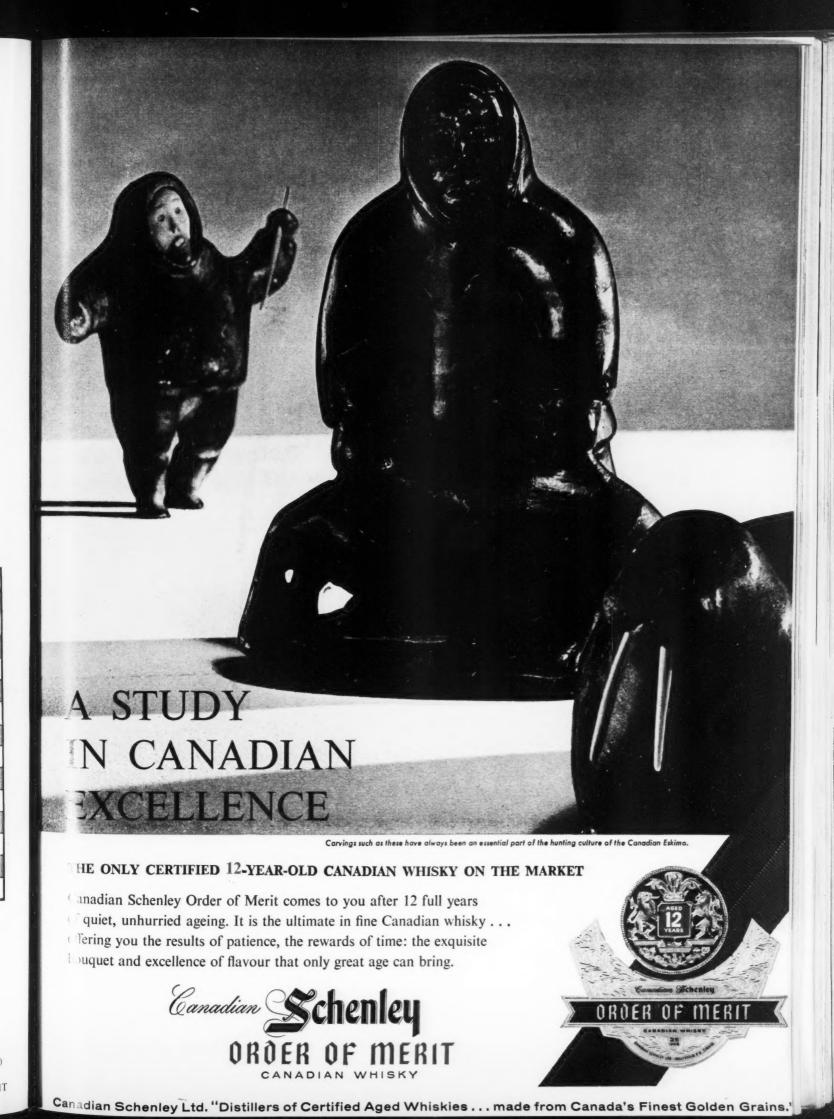
8 Ringleaders 10 Stagefright

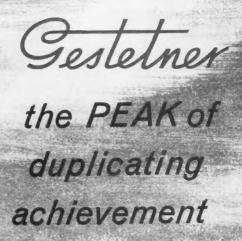
12 Chin 13 Expel

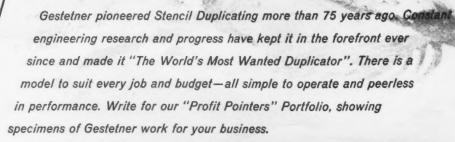
15 Beautiful 16, 27. Drown out

18 Lima Afresh

24 Lemur 25 Istle See 16 28 Age (50.)







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Theatre

by Lawrence Sabbath

Percy Rodriguez and Broadway

THERE ARE NO TOYS in the attic of Percy Rodriguez. Having come up the hard way, he has no illusions about being in a Broadway hit on his first try. Never having had the leisure time to play with toys as a boy, he has no desire now to play around with the toys of victory, however sweet, or to let them use him as they do the characters in Lilian Hellman's drama Toys in the Attic, in which he plays the role of colored chauffeur and lover to his rich, white mistress.

For a Canadian actor to be a success on Broadway is no longer something to write home about. Rodriguez has no doubts about the talents that he brought to New York with him and says "this is just another stage on which to act. I don't see my role here as a triumph for the Canadian way of life, although my Montreal training has stood me in good stead. Things are done a little differently here but there is nothing to make you feel that what we do in Canada is any less good. The producers didn't choose me out of sentiment or out of any feeling for international goodwill. Anyway, if

things go wrong here I can always go home—there is the CBC."

Since there are many Negro actors in New York capable of handling his important yet small speaking role, the choice of a Montrealer does take on some measure of significance. If the chance that brought him to the producer's attention was lucky, his ability to seize the opportunity was not fortuitous. "I was prepared when the time came, just as I am prepared to stay with the role for as long as the play runs."

Although larger and more lucrative parts have since been offered to him, it has not taken him long to learn a lesson that other actors have regretted. "I am lucky to be in a hit and I am not taking any chances. Maybe a star could afford to quit and get into a flop. Not me—no one knew me before this, no one might again if I left. I can make more money at home on TV and radio but this is the chance I've wanted and I am going to hold on to it to see how far I can get ahead in the acting business."

In his talk there is the hard, matter-



"Toys in the Attic": Anne Revere, Irene Worth, Percy Rodriguez.



Can you cap this?

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of-fact, single-minded core of the professional working actor who uses his craft to earn a living and secure his position. There is nothing romantic in his attitude to theatre; he has no ambitions to acquire, as so many others do, the sophisticated accoutrements of being regarded as a director, writer or producer. Not for him any discussions on The Method, on neo-Stanislavsky techniques, on Brechtian dramaturgy. Nor does he read any books on acting—"they would only confuse me."

The Negro problem as such is not a part of his life. "I have never been bothered," he says, "by my color, here or in Canada. I wouldn't know how to react if I were confronted with it because I am not too conscious of it. My appearance here is not a milestone in Negro history, it's only a milestone for me, a person. No Negro groups have approached me, there is no flag-waving, none of the local-boy-makes-good stuff. I don't pat myself on the back—there are hundreds of actors trying to get ahead of me. Why should I kid myself—I could be one of the unemployed tomorrow."

He is adamant about one thing, that people accept him first as a man, then as an actor—"there is no place for race discrimination in the theatre; maybe it's around, but I haven't heard of it—it shouldn't exist, although I'm sure it does in certain areas."

A tall, handsome, husky man who suggests in figure and walk the professional athlete he has been, he could get by as a matinee idol, yet his main concern is his wife and three children in Montreal. "I can't uproot them even for a year. It's grim but I can't risk it and I don't believe in planning too far ahead."

His school training in Montreal where he was born in 1918 was cut short by the need to work. Under the guidance of his local minister he began an acting career uninterrupted by teaching Sunday school and by a succession of odd jobs. While a machinist during the day he found time at night to be a professional boxer for two years, followed by wrestling for the next three years. He and a friend toured the professional circuit billed as the McIntyre Brothers with their trademark, symbolically, black and white robes.

Rupert Caplan gave him his start n radio which led to work with most f the Montreal troupes. In 1950, as the start of O'Neill's Emperor Jones in the ligional Dominion Drama Festivals, won the best actor award. In 1953 e took a role on French TV and this, plas radio and regular stints on Toronto T., has been his principal activity since.

If he now plays it safe and evokes the past as a reminder of his present necessit is because his roots are in Canada and neither tradition nor youth are working for him.



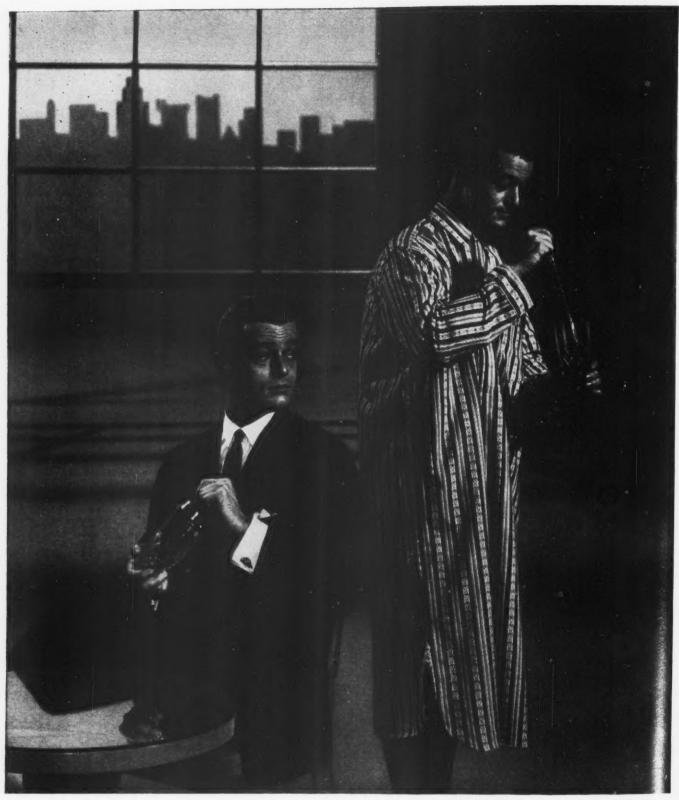
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Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Some Unintended Guffaws

THERE WAS A GOOD deal of tittering from the audience during the showing of Alfred Hitchcock's Psycho. This was, to a large extent, the sort of shock-reaction Director Hitchcock hoped to raise with his Grand Guignol study in murder and madness. However there was also an occasional open guffaw, to indicate that Psycho was funny in ways that Hitchcock could hardly have intended. For while Director Hitchcock makes a great point about being offhand and jocular about the horrors he concocts for the screen. he obviously doesn't expect his audiences to share this point of view. He expects them to go along with the picture.

Well, I went along with *Psycho* a large part of the way in a state of apprehension and discomfort which still left plenty of margin for speculation. No one understands better than Alfred Hitchcock how to load a camera shot with terror. But wasn't he overloading it this time? What about those endless monstrous shots of the human retina, inflamed by lust, glazed in death, enlarged by terror to the size of a practice target? The younger Hitchcock never wasted time in these repetitive aberrations; he had to go on with his story.

Then there was the girl (Janet Leigh), who early in the film makes off with \$40,000 of her employer's money. Would a competent secretary of ten years' standing find it necessary to reach for paper and pencil before she could get it through her pretty little head that \$7,000 from \$40,000 leaves exactly \$33,000? Would her employer have entrusted this bird-buined girl to run down to the bank at

lunch-hour with \$40,000 carelessly stuffed in her handbag?

I was prepared to accept Anthony Perkins as the dotty young taxidermist who observed Mother's Day every day in the year. But it was hard to believe that his celebrations of Momism should have escaped the attention of the entire community, not to speak of the authorities. I got pretty restless too, towards the end, throughout the "explanations" offered by a psychiatrist who tripped blithely through the winding paths of the diseased mind, clarifying the difference between transference and transvestism to the dazed relatives of the victim.

Psycho has been severely criticized on the ground of its sheer nastiness in theme and treatment. These objections might be overlooked if Hitchcock had shown more skill and subtlety in his direction. Most of us have developed a degree of toughmindedness towards violence and morbidity on the screen and we are prepared to have our susceptibilities outraged. We do, however, expect to have our credulity supported. Where horror and suspense are concerned, we don't want to know; we just want to be fooled.

I don't think that Psycho will fool anyone above the age of admission. The most it can do—and apparently it is the best that Director Hitchcock hopes—is to shock the public into such a state of semiconsciousness that it won't notice, as a wideawake audience might, that you could shoot peas through the plot.

Judy Holliday's talent as a comedienne, though limited in range, appears to be practically inexhaustible. She is the fatu-



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"Psycho": Vera Miles, John Gavin and Anthony Perkins.

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Judy Holliday and Dean Martin.

ous blonde, so slow-witted that the longest double-take has to be delayed to accommodate her. At the same time, she has her womanly instincts, and these are prompt, reliable, and always dazzlingly right. She is like one of those weighted toys that continue to pop up, serene and indomitable, simply because they are light in the head. It doesn't much matter how often she repeats this endearing trick. As far as her admirers are concerned she can go on being born yesterday, today, and forever.

Her most recent picture, Bells Are Ringing, a high, wide technicolor affair, cost three million dollars and it is to be hoped that Judy got her fair share of this impressive outlay. It owes her a lot. The film is the screen version of the Broadway success and appears to have taken over the original intact—plot, songs, gags, situations, and comedienne Holliday. It is one of those easy-come, easy-go Broadway comedies, and Judy Holliday's services to it are practically inestimable.

She is cast here as the operator of a telephone-answering service which specializes in transcribing and relaying calls. Naturally she isn't satisfied with performing as a human electronic device, and presently she is head over ears in the private affairs of her clients. These include a number of shady types with their attendant comic detectives, and a playboy-playwright (Dean Martin) who las a habit of sleeping in mornings when ie should be up writing the great America comedy. Judy gets him up all right, though Dean Martin's performance a a playwright suggests that he might just is well, in the popular American idie 1, have stood in bed.

Since this is a musical comedy, star sings and dances, both in a pleasary unauthoritative style. She is at her styles when she is whole-heartedly clowning. The during which, in a desperate attempt at worldly poise, she manages to buckle execut's cigarettes, drench them both in martinis, and set her stylish bustle on set.



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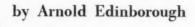
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Books



Almost All the Answers



Andrew Bell, engraver and William Smellie, editor, the two men responsible for the first edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica", 1768-71.

CURIOSITY MAY KILL CATS, but it certainly keeps a lot of encyclopedia salesmen alive. For the purpose of any encyclopedia in the home is to answer any questions that the family as a whole cannot. The standard of excellence of such an encyclopedia consists, therefore, in how fully, and how often, it can answer such questions.

The 1960 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* would be hard to stump. In its handsomely-bound, fully-illustrated 24 volumes it has 41,822 specific entries for a total of 38,328,758 words and 23,494 pictures printed on 27,249 pages.

This being the summer, most of my family's questions have been related to cottage life and we have yet to look for an answer in the *Britannica* without finding it. One child wanted to know whether wasps "feed on flowers the same as bumble bees". The answer, says the *Britannica*, is "no" — they feed on insects, and adds that one particular kind of wasp has the rather grisly habit of anesthetizing caterpillars by stinging them and then leaving them as helpless but living food for the young wasp when it hatches out.

Another question concerned snakes—
Ist how can a grass snake eat a live nouse, an animal much rounder and hunkier than itself? This is simply extained in the *Britannica*, as is the method a snake's movements. (The living animal can be swallowed because of the pediar elastic hinges of a snake's jaw and the curious ratchet motion of its curved the lit moves by merely flexing its circuit muscles from front to back).

The next question — what a biological family we are in summer!—was why earthworms come out at night. The answer is simple and startling — to copulate. But since the questioner was nine years old, the *Britannica's* bluntness in this regard had to be euphemised.

A layman can, however, make a criticism of the treatment of some of these natural history entries in the *Britannica*. They are obviously written by experts in their field who use terminology which no layman can possibly understand. Yet, surely, it is a layman who would use the *Britannica* for such information. The zoologist or biologist would be likely to look up any information which he needed in a more specific text.

This same uncompromising specialist language is also used in most of the other scientific entries, particularly those entries which one can classify as geological, chemical or mathematical (the snake article is a notable exception).

In addition to answering children's queries, an encyclopedia stands ready to answer the adult's search for information too. Thus in the three weeks or so that I have been browsing through the new 1960 issue, the article on the Congo came in very useful, because it showed why there was such bitterness against the Belgians and just what enormities they committed against the Congolese at the beginning of this century.

How does one judge an encylopedia which has such a formidable list of 5,556 contributors, including two-score Nobel prize winners? How can one find out whether it is accurate? Well, it isn't easy. But checking the *Encyclopedia Britannica* against the *Encyclopedia Canadiana* resulted in some amusing reading. It the first volume of these two alone there were these discrepancies:

Abnaki Indians: This tribe, which lives in the Ottawa Valley, is said by the Britannica to have 1,000 surviving members. The Canadiana says: "There are less than 700".

Plains of Abraham: Says the Encyclopaedia Britannica: "the plateau to the S.W. of the City of Quebec". Says the Canadiana: "A level stretch of land immediately West of Quebec".

Acadians: According to the Britannica 6,500 (including Evangeline) were expelled by the British. The Canadiana says that 14,000 were expelled.

The Alabama Arbitration: This case, which set a noted precedent in Marine law as it affects belligerents, was finally settled in 1872. The *Britannica* says that "the tribunal fixed the damages at \$15,500,000 in gold". The *Canadiana* says: "the court awarded \$15,000,000 to the United States."

Obviously one of the two encyclopedias is wrong in three of these cases. In the fourth (the Abnaki Indians) it may be that the *Canadiana* has a more up-to-date figure.

This question of how to keep such a monumental work as the Encyclopaedia Britannica up to date is, of course, tricky. It is clear, for example, that most of the population figures given for individual Canadian provinces date from 1951, which is the date of the last census. But since the census is the only officially agreed fact on population in any country, we shall have to wait until the 1962 edition of the Britannica to have these figures changed. But in a nation like Canada, which has changed so fantastically since the second World War, later figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics could have been, and should be, used in the entries referring to trade and commerce. natural resources and income. Such figures are available monthly and should not be allowed to get as much as 10 years out-ofdate as they are in some entries in this 1960 edition.

Again on the question of date, a reliable article on Sir John A. Macdonald does not mention Professor Creighton's monumental biography in two volumes, even the second volume of which has now been in circulation for at least five years.

Castles have always attracted me and here again, though the article is well written and well illustrated, the last bibliographical reference is to a book published in 1906. With the tremendous advances in aerial photography and the impetus this has given to the study of ancient monu-





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The entry on Shakespeare, another personal preference, doesn't mention Shakespeare's theatre except incidentally and, although it includes bibliographical reference up to 1956 in textual criticism, biographical studies and general contributions to Shakespearean scholarship, it is peculiarly reticent about the distinguished work on the Globe and other Elizabethean theatres by such scholars as John Cranford Adams, Hodges and Leslie Hotson.

The articles on Canadian history and Canadian literature more than hold their own, however, with those in the *Encyclopedia Canadiana*, since the latter has a very biased piece about Canadian political history and an unwarrantably gushy piece about Canadian literature.

Despite the difficulty, therefore, of its being not always right up-to-date (a fact somewhat offset by the Book of the Year where the information is hot off the appropriate government or institution press) and even admitting the uncompromisingly technical language of many of the scientific articles, I find that the 1960 *Britannica* is still the standard by which other encyclopedias are to be judged and a most useful tool in establishing the doctrine in one's own home that Father Knows Best.

Early Christianity

IN THE STORY of Christianity during its first few centuries there is a fascination which has generally been obscured by the excessively dry manner in which the story is told in the academic histories, both ecclesiastical and general. And relevant and illustrative documents are generally hidden in quite forbidding multi-volume collections.

Theological students tend to look upon their study of early church history as something they must drive themselves through in order that they may work at more interesting segments of the Church's story, and general readers ignore the period because they suspect that reading in it will be both boring and unprofitable. Two recently-published paperbacks present the story of early Christianity in a way which underscores the fascination of the period and demonstrates its significance for the moral and literary dimensions of our civilization.

Professor Bainton, of the Yale Divinity School, in a 75-page essay tells the story of the development of Christianity in the declining Roman Empire up to the time of the emperor Justinian (sixth century), and he provides about ninety pages of carefully selected documents and contemporary readings. Ministers and theological students will find this little book most valuable, and the general reader will find it of interest. Bainton is a competent historian and a competent writer.

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pages of documents and readings from the first thousand years of the Church. She provides a brief and valuable introductory essay, and she has short explanatory notes with most of the selections.

Both of these books have a liveliness anusual in such works, and anyone interested in the early history of Christianity can do no better than begin with them.

J.A.D.

Early Christianity, by Roland H. Bainton Anvil Books. D. Van Nostrand—\$1.35.

A Treasury of Early Christianity, edited by Anne Fremantle—Mentor Books (New American Library)—75 cents.

The People's Choice

THE TEMPTATION to regard China as only differing from the East European satellites in that it is larger and therefore not so susceptible to cavalier treatment from the Kremlin, is one to which many people succumb. Just how superficial a view of China this implies should be clear to anyone who reads Dr. Kuo's excellent book, China: New Age and New Outlook. He describes with feeling how China was reduced to semi-colonial status in the nineteenth century and how the Kuomintang, starting as a movement for reform. temporarily increased Chinese stature until it, like every other reform movement in China during the last two thousand years, abdicated its power to the landlords and the scholar class.

The main factor working for the Communists, who had a long and arduous struggle against the entrenched Kuomintang regime, was the popular support they enjoyed. This is, in Dr. Kuo's opinion, the ultimate sanction of their power in contrast to the puppet regimes of Eastern Europe where the only sanction is the power of the Red Army, as was made frighteningly clear in Hungary. The leaders of Communist China, who all suffered great hardships during the course of their striggle for power, are aware of this and, although they may be unmercifully cruel to those whom they regard as their enemies, there is little evidence that they have alienated the majority whose suppor brought them to power.

In the economic side, Dr. Kuo conviningly maintains that the Communists have adopted Marxist methods not just because they are in Das Kapital but because they are ideally suited to the underdeveloped economy of present day China. He may well be right—his comments on the gricultural communes certainly approach this vexed question from a fresh and more rewarding angle—but he does not help his case by his seemingly uncritical acceptance of Communist statistics which are subject to revision even in Peking.





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Perhaps the most urgent message which one receives from this book is the tremendous, driving sense of purpose that pervades China today. It derives from the leaders, who appear as a united, downto-earth oligarchy, not given to any of the bitter factionalism which is so much a feature of everyday Kremlin life, and reaches down to the peasants who seem willing to work long hours for little more than the dream of national greatness. When one considers the external humiliation and internal oppression which have been the lot of the Chinese people in the last hundred years, it is not really so extraordinary.

The views expressed in this book are perhaps the more surprising, since they are the views of an ex-Nationalist Government official. They form a salutary and sobering antidote to the more hysterical reporting to which we are so often treated.

R.T.C.W.

China: New Age and New Outlook, by Ping-chia Kuo—Penguin Books—70¢.

Upper-Crust India

NEHRU'S INDIA is the great democratic experiment of our time. With all its poverty, diversity, and essentially different outlook on life, can it accept Western political values and make them work in its own setting? So far, the answer is a modified but optimistic yes. There seem to be enough Western-educated intellectuals who have retained a sufficient grip on their Indian background to be able to transfer Western values into valid Indian political action.

Ved Mehta, ten years away from the country, returns to look it in the face. He chats with Nehru, with top military and civil officials, with journalists (India seems fortunate in her journalists), and finally teams up with Dom Moraes, another poet, to go on an informal tour of Indian universities reading poetry (mainly in English) talking about literature and generally enjoying life. There is even a trip to Khatmandu and the palace of the King of Nepal.

There is much about the character of modern India in this book, a good deal of shrewd insight and some notable conversations. But Walking the Indian Streets seems an odd title. These boys are not mixing with the masses: theirs is a strictly upper-crust social and intellectual circle with easy access to the top and no desire nor capacity to mingle with the bottom. One wonders if Oxford is not still one of the higher caste marks, even in the India of Nehru, a Cambridge man himself.

Walking the Indian Streets, by Ved Mehta —Little, Brown—\$4.



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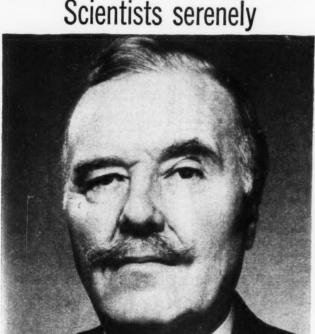
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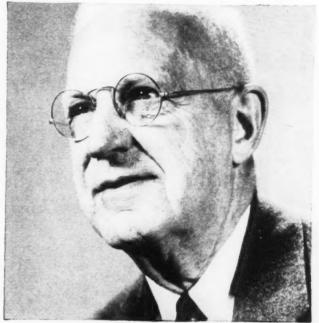
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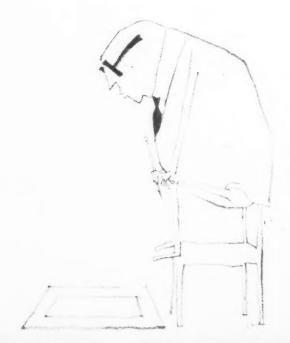
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Medicine

by Claire Halliday

This Eating Habit

Some like it fat. This was the conclusion of two Philadelphia doctors who studied 100 patients referred to their obesity clinic. All were at least 20 per cent overweight. A drug was given to suppress appetite; exercise and psychotherapy were included. Thirty-eight stopped the course and gained weight again; 19 became even heavier. Of the remaining 62, only 6 were discharged after reducing to normal weight. The doctors decided that 20 per cent failed because the emotional need to eat did not depend on appetite, and that these lacked motivation to reduce or could not or would not grasp the lessons on nutrition. The report appears in the J. American Med. A. 172:1381, 1960.

Transfusion reactions have been prevented by adding a corticosteroid to whole blood. In 93 problem patients who had previously had chills, fever, shock or jaundice following transfusion, no toxic reactions occurred when 50 to 100 mg. of prednisolone were added to the first 500 cc. of blood to be transfused. Some patients were able to take incompletely matched blood (when it was impossible to match their type completely). In 12 other patients, the steroid was given intravenously after the onset of transfusion reaction, the severity of which was greatly reduced. Medical News of October 28, 1959, carries this story.

Seat belt installation pioneered. Since studies have shown that seat belts can reduce injuries in motor vehicles by 60 per cent, the Saskatchewan Dept. of Health is installing them in the front seats of all new staff cars. The policy was decided upon to protect health workers and to set an example to the motoring public. Besides, it is estimated that one substantial damage claim could exceed the entire cost of the seat belts installed over the next three years. Canadian Doctor for June carries this item.

Death from lockjaw: Tetanus is a completely preventable disease that continues to claim victims. A man who was deeply cut with barbed wire covered the wounds and stopped the bleeding with a layer of petrolatum jelly, sealing in the tetanus spores and sealing out the air. Free bleeding might have washed out the bacilli

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

1 9 6 0

The Commissioner invites written submissions from anyone who can help him in his inquiry. Ten copies of such submissions should be mailed to the Commission not later than Oct. 3, 1960. Submissions marked "Confidential" will be considered privately.

A public hearing will be held in Ottawa in the week commencing Monday, October 24. Only those who have submitted briefs, not marked "Confidential" will be heard. The time allocated for oral presentation will be strictly limited.

Those who wish to be heard must inform the Commission at the time that they present their briefs. They will be informed of the date and time at which they will be heard.

The terms of reference of the Commission (P.C. 1960—1047) are as follows: to inquire into and report upon the situation of and prospects for the industries in Canada producing motor vehicles and parts therefor, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing to consider and report upon;

- (a) the present and prospective competitive position of the Canadian automotive industry, in Canadian and export markets, as compared with automotive industries of other countries;
- (b) the relations between the companies producing motor vehicles and parts in Canada and parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies in other countries and the effect of such relations upon production in Canada;
- (c) the special problems and competitive position of the industries in Canada producing parts for motor vehicles, and the effects thereof upon the production of vehicles in Canada;
- (d) the ability of the Canadian industry to produce and distribute economically the various types of motor vehicles demanded or likely to be demanded by the Canadian consumers; and
- (e) measures that could be taken by those in control of the industries producing motor vehicles and parts therefor in Canada, by the labour unions concerned, and by Parliament and the Government, to improve the ability of such industries to provide increased employment in the economic production of vehicles for the Canadian market and export markets.

All communications should be addressed to the office of the Commission: Mackenzie Building,

Victoria and Adelaide Sts., Toronto, Ontario.

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and the air might have prevented their growth. A Public Health official warns in the J. American Med. A. of July 9 that covering a contaminated wound with ointment or plastic spray to stop bleeding may actually cause tetanus to develop in a person not vaccinated against the disease.

A moderately severe sunburn can make the blood vessels abnormal for over a year, according to an article in General Practitioner, June issue. A plain vanishing cream containing 10 per cent paramino-benzoic acid, the writer says, gives 30 per cent more protection against sunburn than many commercial products. While over-exposure to the sun is dangerous, sunlight has many beneficial effects; it provides the vitamin D we need, and causes a drop in both blood pressure and cholesterol blood content.

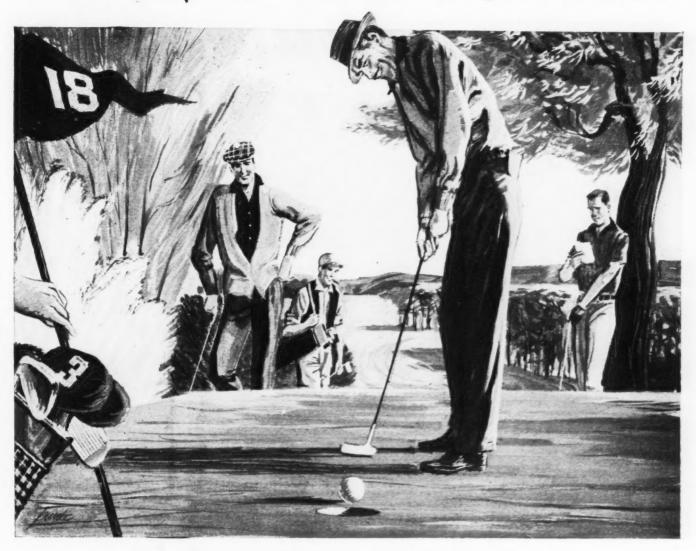
Change of voice is an important symptom in diagnosing myxedema, the result of a lack of thyroid in middle-aged or elderly persons. The voice becomes husky, harsh, nasal in quality, with stumbling overwords or slurred speech. Other symptoms are increased weight, falling hair, sensitivity to cold, dry skin, vague limb pains, failure of memory and concentration. After definite diagnosis, thyroid tablets are prescribed. There is an almost immediate improvement in the patient's condition. The work was reported in J. Am. Geriatrics Soc. 7:893, 1959.

Dimmed vision (amblyopia) in otherwise normal eyes, associated with heavy smoking and drinking, may actually be due to vitamin B₁₂ deficiency as well as strong tobacco and alcohol. Such a deficiency causes pernicious anemia; 10 of 75 cases of amblyopia were found with this type of anemia. (The diet of chain smokers and hard drinkers is usually deficient, particularly in the vitamin B factors.) Amblyopia is common between 35 and 50, but may occur at any age and in either sex. Injections of B12 and a diet, or dietary supplement, high in vitamin B factors will cure the condition. The patient may continue to smoke in moderation. Many articles have been published on this subject; two were abstracted recently in the J. American Med. A. of January 16 and June 18.

More elderly persons commit suicide. Of 881 suicides in Wales over a 5 year period, nearly 40 per cent were over 60 years old. (This age group does not comprise 40 per cent of the population so the number of suicides is disproportionately high.) Common danger signals prior to suicide were illness and depression, which relatives and doctors should watch for. British Med. J. of April 16 carries the article

main

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FOR BUSINESS FACTS ABOUT THE

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MANAGER OF ONE OF THE ROYAL BANK'S BRANCHES IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA, PICKS UP POINTERS ON THE ISLAND'S RUM-DISTILLING INDUSTRY

In the islands of the Caribbean from the Bahamas down to Trinidad, are some 64 branches of the Royal Bank, each a useful point of contact for the Canadian businessman. For business facts about the Caribbean area, and for the right kind of business introduction, the wise course is to "ask the man who works there." You can get in touck with him quite simply through the Royal Bank's head office in Montreal or through your local branch.

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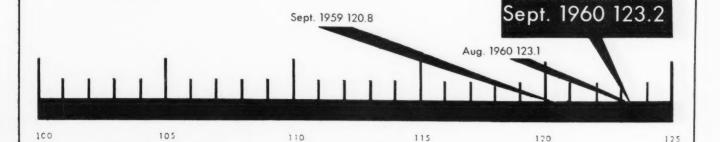
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SN

Business Index for September



Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial				STATE OF STA
Production	1949=100	167.6	167.8	166.1
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
Index of Manufacturing				
Production	1949=100	149.3	149.1	150.0
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
Retail Trade	\$ millions	1,407	1,422	1,453
Total Labor Income		.,	.,	.,
(Seasonally Adjusted)	\$ millions	1,516	1,522	1,468
Consumer Price Index		127.5	127.6	125.9
Wholesale Price Index of	1935-39			
Industrial Raw Material	=100	241.2	242.2	240.3
Manufacturers' Inventories,				
Held and Owned	\$ millions	4.500	4,505	4,389
New Orders in Manufacturing		1,980	1,966	2,147
Steel Ingot Production	'000 tons	437	435	473
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres	\$ millions	22,886	23,221	20,820
Total Construction Awards			,	,
(Hugh C. MacLean Building				
Reports)	\$ millions	221	267	315
Hours Worked in				
Manufacturing	per week	40.1	40.5	41.1
Index of Common Stock Prices	1935-39			
The state of the s	=100	243.6	251.0	279.3
Imports	\$ millions	489.6	518.8	512.4
Exports	\$ millions	465.0	457.4	429.4

Most latest figures are preliminary ones.

THE ONLY THING which has been increasing steadily in Canada this year has been our population. Between New Year's Day and Dominion Day we increased our total by 174,000 people. This brought us to 17,852,000 at July 1. On that basis we should be at the 17,925,000 mark right now.

However, the econmoy itself is failing to move forward. The main indicator has been relatively pretty steady these last months—and slightly below the high mark. But we are not plunging to sharp recession and current evidence is against such a state of affairs taking place suddenly. It's a doldrum situation at present. When the winds start to blow again, will they be icy blasts of winter or balmy springtime breezes?

In the last months the index of industrial production has hovered around the same level and this is down from the mark set at the beginning of the year. This indicator has played a saw-tooth game for most of 1960, though the teeth are getting pretty fine now. Hours worked per week (on a seasonally adjusted

basis, as are most of these figures) have been going down for some time now and are one hour per week below the level of a year ago. This is why total labor income (seasonally adjusted) has not been rising despite the fact that more people are working.

Our total labor income has hardly changed since last December and this is being reflected in retail sales which are only keeping dollar pace with a year ago. There isn't as much money to spend these days on non-necessities as there was in 1959. We are going more in hock to keep spending at the present level and may even extend ourselves to buy a little more. However, there is a limit; we will have to see firmer evidence of improvement ahead than we have at present if retail sales are to edge upward at all. But for every bright note, such as increased new capital spending by business, there is a blue note, such as the regular failure of housing to increase. (Starts in the half-year were under 42,000).

Even our highballing external trade figures appear to be running out of steam.

They are still pretty good but the second quarter ones don't hold a candle to those of the first. In merchandise exports, the first six months of this year were ahead of the like period of 1959 by 8.4 per cent. The gain in the first quarter (when comparing like quarters) was 22.8 per cent; there was a drop of 2.9 per cent comparing second quarters. Imports in the first half of the year gained 2.1. per cent, so we sliced a healthy chunk from our fat import surplus of a year ago. Imports were up 8.9 per cent in the first quarter and down 3.3. per cent in the second one. The bite taken from our import deficit was pretty much a first-quarter accomplishment. In spite of all this the totals for the year are pretty good, so let us reserve comment until the next quarter figures are available.

In summary: the flat look is still with us. Let us hope that it doesn't affect too many pockettooks before there's an open season on curves.

-by Maurice Hecht

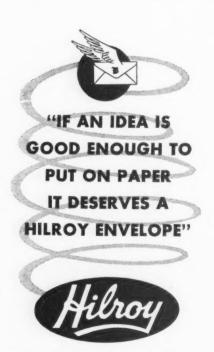
(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

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Gold & Dross

United Grain Growers

I have an opportunity to purchase some United Grain Growers A shares, which I understand are below par. What is your opinion of the chances of an increase in price?—E.R., Cartwright, Man.

Some attraction must be conceded to United Grain Growers Class "A" 5% preferred \$20 par stock, quoted around \$15.75 to \$16.50 on the unlisted or overthe-counter market. The fact that it is not listed is not to be held against it since many unlisted stocks enjoy active trading and relative price stability.

The A stock paid a dividend of 5% or \$1 a share on Sept. 1, 1959, but had not declared for 1960 at the time of writing. The company is the second largest grain handler in the west. The A stock ranks paripassu with the B as to assets, is preferred as to dividends, callable at \$24 a share, nonvoting, and an individual's maximum holding is 250 shares. Dividend protection is reasonable, although there is nothing to indicate any but long-term chances of the stock being called, and this comprises about the only apparent hope of substantial capital appreciation.

Your use of the word "opportunity" suggests thinking that the chance to buy the stock is rare. Any broker can fill an order. Price-dividend relationship gives an indicated yield which is not uncommon for preferred stocks of this category.

Mackenzie Red Lake

I read your magazine and find it most interesting, especially the Gold and Dross section. About 18 months ago I bought McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines at 40 cents a share but it is now about 16 cents or 17 cents. Should I keep it or sell?—H.S., Winnipeg.

If you can afford to gamble, you could stay with McKenzie since you have now lost more than half your money and by staying with it you would at least save the commissions involved in switching into something else which might have no better chance. If you can't afford to gamble, sell out and take your medicine.

McKenzie is an old gold producer in Ontario's Red Lake camp, the locale of some outstanding properties. Since a good place to look for ore is in an area where it has already been found, McKenzie has speculative attractions. It is a small oper-

ation, which handled 41,899 tons of ore in the six months to June for an operating loss, after cost aid, of \$29,000. But in the period it spent \$100,000 on development work. It has 50,000 tons of ore or more remaining above the 1,400 level and has been running a long drive on the bottom 1600 into the south zone, which is accounting for about 90% of production. If this drive produces results on a par with the 1400, the mine would have an additional 50,000 tons of ore.

If the 1600 is a winner, management will make a decision regarding tentative plans to deepen the shaft to provide four additional levels. This would involve \$200,000 new financing. Net current assets stood at around \$300,000 at the beginning of the year, and considering this, it is apparent the market isn't putting too much value on the chances of encountering further profitable deposits. With working capital equal to about seven cents a share, the buyer is paying only 9 or 10 cents a share for a gamble on the extent of a known gold-bearing occurrence in one of Canada's richest gold camps. A situation where there is an outside chance of ore being found is the type of speculation the boardroom punter should seek rather than betting on the gyrations of the market.

It is an old saying that ore is where you find it. As long as a mine can keep operating it may hit something rich. The big Quemont strike of 15 years ago was the result of drilling into an area just a few hundred feet away from where former operators explored in 1928, then gave up the claims.

Peruvian Oils

What is your opinion of Peruvian Oils & Minerals? Can you recommend a good stock?—P.J., Nelson.

Peruvian Oils & Minerals was formed to conduct exploration on oil lands in Peru, but has since added some Canadian oil production and become interested in the Marchant mining property. Under an arrangement with Falconbridge, 50% of the profits from mining the property would to Marchant after Falconbridge had to covered its investment.

Peruvian has increased its authorized capitalization so as to be able to acque more interests. We withhold our recommendation because of the diffusion of is interests and the indicated possibility of

greater diffusion. The speculative public prefers one-bet companies so that any favorable exploration results can have maximum market impact.

Since you fail to indicate what type of a speculator you are—long-shot, short, medium or long-term, it is difficult to make a recommendation. You could, however, take a look at the dividend-paying metal makers, such as Cons. Smelters, Noranda, and Hudson Bay. If you can trade down, you could consider Geco and Quemont. Still lower down the scale are such entries as H. G. Young Mines and San Antonio which are not to be interpreted as a general recommendation on gold stocks but are mentioned because of the liveliness of the development situations.

Long Point & "Wildcatting"

Your reply to E.M., Huntsville, [SN July 9], has become quite a conversation piece. Some of us have reason to believe your information is misleading to the point of fantasy. Our reliable source informs us Long Point is definitely producing in the Port Maitland area and has existing and potential contracts with Union Gas and that all indications are the company has a promising future. Which of us is wrong?—H.B., Galt.

Our comments on Long Point were brief and intended merely to show that it was in a less advanced stage than Cons. West, asked about in the same enquiry, and should be considered in this context. "Long Point," we said, "is wildcatting for oil and gas in Ontario and is much riskier than Cons. West." Since the market valuation of Cons. West is 70% more than Long Point and since Cons. West had a net profit in 1959 of \$271,971 versus a net loss of \$14,218 by Long Point from commencement of production in late summer until Dec. 31, the lower rating of Long Point is self-evident. We therefore ake it the offending word is "wildcatting."

"Wildcatting" is a prospecting and fiancing term used to indicate a search or minerals in unproven ground or exloration for minerals of unknown value. does not, in the latter sense, exclude e possibility of minerals having been reviously found in an area but if their sidue, partly dependent on their extent, is aknown, its use can hardly be termed

We have seen no information in reports. Long Point activities to indicate the extent to which the six wells brought in an be considered economic, and no projection of earnings in relation to possible like. The company does not appear to have attained an objective of profitable operation so much as a position from which it can strike out in the direction of possible profits.

A recent progress report anticipated

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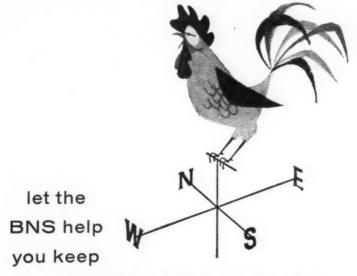
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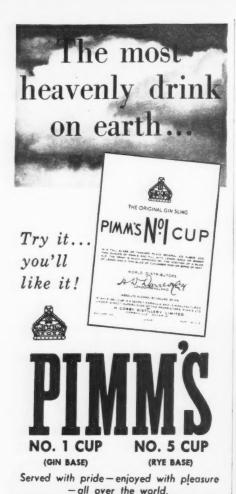


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The Don

gas sales in September reaching a level which would place it on a self-sustained basis, providing for overhead and development as well as sufficient funds to pursue an exploration program. The market is saying the company's chances are worth 50 cents a share, and some security analysts wouldn't even discuss an operation in this price class because of the risk implications.

The company has arranged a bank loan which along with working capital will permit it to complete this year's drilling program. We are sure this will be conducted so as to follow up every possibility since the company's consulting geologists enjoy the highest ranking.

North Coldstream

Is there any hope for North Coldstream and/or Copper-Man Mines?—Y.V., Montreal.

North Coldstream, out of the Noranda stable, is a producing copper mine at Kashabowie, Ont., 70 miles west of Port Arthur, at which production was resumed last February. Officials forecast that a price of copper of 29-30 cents a pound for the next three years should enable the company to retire its debentures when due on May 31, 1963, and also to attain a reasonably liquid position. The long-term outlook is, of course, dependent on ore developments on four new levels established at 950, 1,100, 1,250 and 1,400 feet, also on the price of copper.

Prospects for an advance in the price of copper, over other than the short-term, are not too bright since world copper capacity now exceeds demand by 10%. And the short-term outlook has had some of the lustre rubbed off with the failure of political developments in the Congo effectively to reduce production in the Katanga province, the source of about 8% of the world supply. Thus projections of the earnings impact of Coldstream's existing ore, and any new finds, should not be based on any higher than current prices for copper, while the possibility of lower prices cannot be dismissed.

Copper is a remarkable metal and remains outstanding for many applications, notably electrical, but has had much of its traditional market pre-empted by aluminum. The aluminum people went out and plugged the metal for new applications while the copper people were coasting on their past records. In consequence, aluminum use is on the rise.

But don't sell the red metal short. Latterly there are new signs of vigor in the industry, and it will probably go places if it can jettison the old men at the helm and let the young people in the industry promote the metal.

Coldstream has a value to the controlling Noranda group apart from its possible earning power since it helps to

keep the Noranda smelter and refinery busy through its concentrate shipments.

Copper-Man is a penny-stock gamble. The company has been participating in exploration in Ontario's Red Lake district and held a variety of interests in other areas.

General Bakeries

Has General Bakeries a reasonable prospect of expansion or of being taken over?

—V.R., St. Albert, Que.

Sales of General Bakeries last year increased 3.6% more than the industry average and there were indications that the increase for 1960 would outrun the average by 5% to 6%.

Growth experienced over the past 14 years has extended company operations from coast to coast. Earnings of bakeries acquired since 1946 have played an increasingly important part in overall results and management is optimistic about future opportunities for growth and diversification.

The company is in a favorable position to expand with the Canadian economy. It shapes up as more likely to take over other companies than to be taken over itself. No one can say, however, what the future will bring and a set of conditions whereby General would have a good value as a baking division of an integrated or integration-seeking company is not difficult to envision.

In Brief

Anything new at Kirkland Minerals?— E.A., Saskatoon.

Closing original Kirkland Lake property.

What's the position of North American Rare Minerals?—P.E., Winnipeg.

Temagami ground has been receiving test by Rio Tinto Mining under an option; company holds claims in other areas.

What's your opinion of Copper Rand?—M.H., Quebec City.

A bet on the price of copper in addition what the mine shows.

What's the status of Silver Standard?— R.E., Calgary.

Prospects tied largely to chances of selling iron to Japan.

Why is Coniaurum throwing in the towel?

—B.D., Sault Ste. Marie.

Coerating losses and no reasonable prospect of underground picture improving.

Any reason for the big Granduc copper deposit not being put into production in the current strong copper market?—C.H., Cornwall.

Transportation and power problems apparently too formidable.



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Let's Put Teeth in the Bill of Rights

by J. D. Morton

THE FIRST SECTION of the Bill of Rights sets out certain "human rights and fundamental freedoms" which, it is declared, "have existed and shall continue to exist". What are these "rights which have existed"?

There is little advantage in being given a Cadillac if nobody tells you about the gift and the car is left in the factory. You cannot be said have a new car until you know about it.

Similarly, I suggest that a right does not exist until the person who is said to have the right knows that he is entitled to it. To have a "right" involves two things. First, you must know about it, and, secondly, you must be able to exercise it. Some of the so-called rights which are declared by the Bill of Rights to have always existed, satisfy neither of these tests.

It has been said that the Bill has no teeth. This appears to be a hereditary complaint. Indeed, before we worry about the infant's teeth we might at least give the father a set of dentures!

The first thing we need is a highly trained and well paid police force: Highly trained in order that it may obtain proof of guilt without violating the rights of citizens; well paid in order that police officers be assured that we, the citizens, acknowledge that the enforcement of law in a full sense is a difficult and trying task—a task which demands a professional approach and which should command professional recompense. For it is what happens to the citizen in the police station that determines whether or not he has

Warning to Witness (other than the accused)

YOU MUST ANSWER ANY QUESTION PUT TO YOU WHILE YOU ARE IN THE WITNESS-BOX

If you fear that the answer to any question may show that you have committed a crime, you may object to such question. The judge will force you to answer but after such objection your answer cannot be used against you in a later trial. If you do not object, your answer may be used against you.

any rights. Rights exist to be respected not violated. Anything which can be done directly to ensure respect is worth much

These are Your Rights Under the Law

You are entitled to consult a lawyer.

You need not make any statement or answer any questions. Any statement you make may be used against you at your trial.

You need not give a sample of your blood, urine or other bodily substance. The results of an examination of such substance may be used against you at your trial.

You are entitled to be released on proper bail. To be released, you must satisfy the authorities that you will appear at the date of your trial.

You may plead not guilty or guilty at your trial. Should you plead "not guilty" you are entitled to be released on proper bail if the prosecution is not ready to proceed. You do not automatically await trial in jail.

IT IS A SERIOUS MATTER TO PLEAD GUILTY TO OR BE CONVICTED OF ANY CRIMINAL OFFENCE

I have read this over and am aware of my rights.

I have been allowed to contact a lawyer.

Signature of person, (charged) (questioned)

I have interpreted this document to the person charged and am satisfied that it has been understood.

Interpreter

more than indirect protection by the punishment of violations.

The horrid truth is that in a great many

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21 shared the legacy.

Warning to Accused

You cannot be compelled to give evidence. No one may comment upon the failure of an accused person to give evidence.

If you go into the witness-box, you must answer any question put to you.

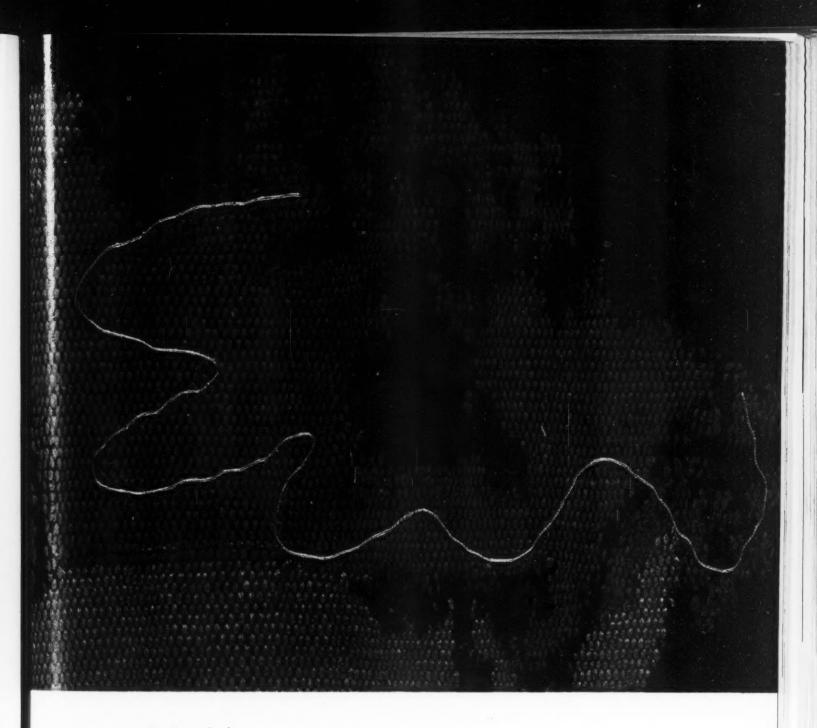
cases, the State has made no effort at all to inform the citizen of his so-called rights. If the citizen happens to be aware of them then he may insist upon them but that is all.

Will the Bill of Rights help? I do not think so — I think it highly unlikely that the ordinary citizen will be greatly helped by this solemn declaration in legal terms when the police officer says to him "Come on down to the police station". No, the Bill of Rights is a lawyer's tool.

When a traveller arrives at a British port, the Customs Officer shows him a large card on which the traveller's rights and liabilities are clearly set out. He is asked if he has read and understood it — only then is he asked if he has anything to declare. I propose that we take a similar step in relation to the citizen's rights under our criminal law.

I am not attacking our police forces. The police officer who fails to warn a suspect that he need not take a bloodtest is following what might be called the official line. Judges do not warn witnesses that, unless they object to certain questions, the answers they give may lead to their own conviction. The official line has been to act on the basis that everyone knows as much law as a police-officer, lawyer or judge. This is nonsense!

The citizen must be informed of his rights. He should get this information at the very moment when he needs it must when he has become involved in a criminal investigation. To do this needs no legislation, no constitutional amendment. A small printing bill and a round direction (See Boxes) to those concerned is all that is needed. Police officers can be given the card headed "Rights under the Law". Court officials can be given the cards headed "Warning to Witness" and "Warning to Accused". And they can be told to use them.



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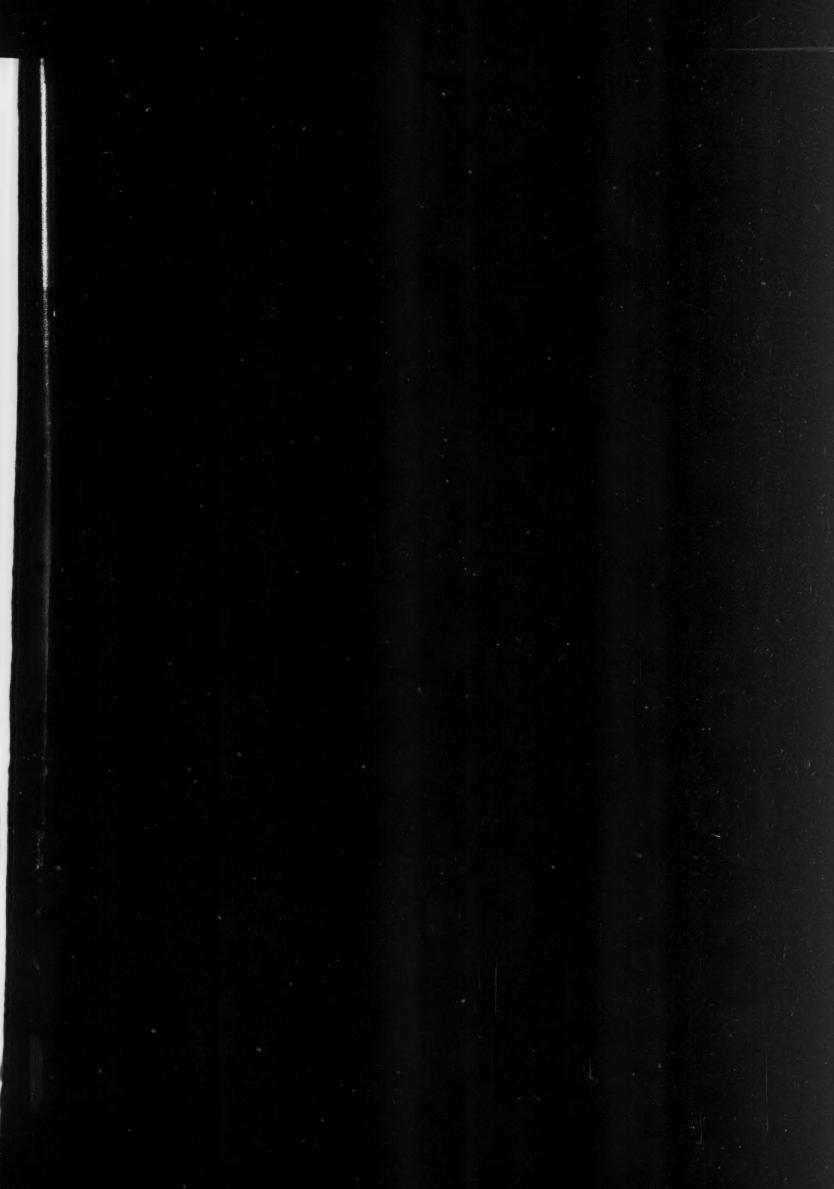
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